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THE BENNETT-DIVORCE CASE.

Evidence for the Defence.

MR. BENNETT IN SELF-JUSTIFICATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.

The divorce case of BENNETT *vs.* BENNETT grows more spicy. The best part of it is to come. Mr. BENNETT, respondent, was put on the stand at noon to-day, and his direct examination occupied all the time after 12 o'clock. He will be subjected to a very rigid cross-examination, Mrs. BENNETT being represented by ex-Judge BLACKMAN, one of the most skillful lawyers in the State. He scores the witnesses in a dreadful way.

The array of counsel in the case is very strong. For the plaintiff, Judge BLACKMAN and the Hon. RALPH R. INGERSOLL; for the defence, Ex-Governor DUTTON, Ex-Governor BALDWIN and GEORGE H. WATROUS, Esq., son-in-law of Governor DUTTON. The Court-room is thronged all day, fully one-half of the spectators being ladies.

The parties to the case are by no means equally matched. Mrs. MARY A. BENNETT is very pretty. She is small in stature, lively in expression, has a silvery voice, brilliant dark eyes, very dark hair, delicate hands, and regular features. She is seated by her counsel, attired in a dark dress, a straw-bonnet with lace-veil, the latter kept over her face, a Stella shawl, and dark kids. She occasionally prompts her counsel. The lady was formerly a milliner-girl in New-Haven, married the Doctor to please her friends, and has obtained the reputation, since this trial began, of being the shrewdest and readiest witness ever seen in this latitude in the witness-box. Court and Bar unite in this testimony.

Dr. BENNETT is a little man, with jet black hair standing up all over his head, a heavy black beard and moustaches, a restless, small black eye, and gives his testimony as if he had a sponge in his throat. It is nearly impossible to hear him, and he can hear nobody without having a question shouted at him—being very deaf.

I find the popular sympathy is all on the side of the lady. The case will last the week out, and probably longer.

CONCLUSION OF WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[*From the New Haven Morning News, Dec. 9.*]

Mrs. Penfield, sister of Dr. Bennett—I am the wife of Andrew Penfield; remember that Dr. and Mrs. B. boarded at our house; they came to my house late in the afternoon, and she told me that she walked the room and talked hard to the Doctor; she said she did not like me, and did not like the place, and the Doctor must provide a new one. [The witness had a paper in her hand, from which she read her testimony, and the counsel objected to it.] "My brother is in limited circumstances." He owed my husband for board, for a horse, and many little things which he had while at our house; I think the debt was not far from $200; it was paid some time after they left us; I told Mrs. B. when she came there that I kept but one girl, and could not see to her room: she was very much displeased; I told her that I could not do her washing, but that she might have my tubs and anything the house afforded; Mrs. B. said she did not marry the Doctor to work; she took care of her room while at our house, but never worked at the pills, and never kept the books, as there were none to keep. She did her washing while with us. The Doctor asked her once, when he was going away, to oversee the girls, and she was very much displeased. She called the Doctor mean, and such things. If I can remember, she talked to the Doctor almost every day about the washing and taking care of her room. I presume it was in her presence that he said he didn't care to have her do such work. He said he did not wish her to work at making pills. I never knew him to speak unkindly to her while there, and I think he was generally very attentive. There were times when he could not leave his business to go with her for a day or two. He was considerably occupied with his business. I heard her ask my husband for our horse to ride, and told her what I thought the consequences would be, and she said that was what she wished. She said if she could not have our horse she knew where she could get one. That she knew of a very hard-going horse, and she should go for it herself; she got the horse, and did ride; she gave me to understand what she wanted the horse for; she wished the Doctor to get her some medicines, and he would not; she went away with the Doctor, and I think she came to New-Haven; I do not know positively, but think she did get medicines; the Doctor felt bad about it, as he did not wish to have her do so; I do not know that she got anything more at my house, as I told her I did not wish such things done there; she said she could go to New-York; I went into her room one day and saw some medicine on the table, and took it up and said it was something Doctor had for his pills; she asked the Doctor if it was not; he nodded and laughed, and said it was; he said it was ergot; there was nothing more said about it, as I remember; I never saw Mrs. B. until after she was married; she used to say she never loved the Doctor, and because she had no home, she married him; the quilt frames were not heavy, and I have frequently carried them myself across the street she gave no parties at our house except evenings when we were absent from home; when the family were absent, the apprentice boys would sit in her room, and it was not very pleasant to have the girl taken from her work, to sit in Mrs. Bennett's room; I have not visited the family much since they left our house, though I called a few times in Dixwell and Brown streets; I thought they had things comfortable to live, but Mrs. Bennett was not happy; Mrs. Bennett said the Doctor did not provide, and wanted her to work, &c.; in Dixwell-street they had everything to set a table nice, and had plenty of provisions; every time I visited her there was something out of order; she was continually finding fault with the Doctor; she manifested a coldness; the house in George-street was supplied with abundance; Dr. Bennett never spoke of Mrs. Bennett's faults to me; he treated her as men ordinarily treat their wives, and tried to hide anything unpleasant.

Cross examined—I have visited the house in George-street; I did not go into the kitchen, and judge, from what was on the table, that the supply was abundant; when I went to the house, the house was heated by a furnace, and was very pleasantly warmed; the children were dressed in white; in Brown-street, everything was comfortable; I do not know who sawed the wood; the house was heated by stoves and coal; I do not know how Mrs. B. did her baking, or where she got her wood; the quilt-frames were owned jointly between Mrs. Platt and myself; I think I know that Mrs. Bennett used my quilt-frames, instead of Mrs. Platt's, who lived across the street; I may have visited the sleeping apartments of Mrs. B. once a day, and perhaps not as often as that; I saw some medicine on the table in her room; the table stood between the two front windows; I am not positive she said she got it in New-Haven; I have told this story to my three sisters, and may have told others; I did not see her take the medicine; when she went to New-Haven, she went with the Doctor; Mrs. B. obtained the horse to ride of a Mr. Bennett; it was an old horse, and a hard-going horse; she might have been gone two hours when she went to ride; I wrote this paper yesterday afternoon; I told Mr. Sanford I couldn't remember these things; I never was in such a place; it was written with Mr. Sanford's consent; it was written in the Doctor's room; do not believe Mrs. B. ever cleaned out the Doctor's office; the girls used always to sweep it; have a sister Ellen married; am confident that Mrs. St. Clair was married after Mrs. Bennett; she was not with me only for a few weeks after she was married; Mrs. B. did all the washing for the family; she washed the sheets and pillow-cases as a general thing; my girl carried the water for Mrs. B.; never requested Mrs. B. to carry suds among the trees; Dr. Bennett was in debt for his board about one year and a half when he was married; I supposed nature gave the Doctor the invention for his medicine; Mrs. B. said a few moments after she went up stairs that she did not like me nor the place, and he must provide another place; I am the sister of Dr. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett told me when she came to my house that she was 18 years of age; I made no remarks to Mrs. B. when she told me she did not like me or the place; she was not obliged to stay.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

Cross-examination of Mrs. Penfield—(Concluded from yesterday.)

Q.—What were the motives of Mrs. Bennett in marrying Dr. Bennett? A.—To better her condition; my brother was exceedingly embarrassed at the time.

Q.—Did she say it would improve her condition in life? A.—I did not hear her say so.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett represent to Mrs. Bennett, prior to their marriage, that he was the heir-at-law to an estate of $500,000? A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—When did you make out the memorandum from which you testified yesterday? A.—The day before yesterday, and since I have been in this room I have been thinking of it, and noting things down as they came into my mind.

Q.—Did anybody furnish you the testimony taken in the cause, from which to make that memorandum? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nobody? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Didn't you read the newspapers? A.—Yes, I had the newspapers.

Counsel for defence objected to this line of examination.

Counsel for plaintiff retorted, and a warm passage ensued, which was checked by the Court.

Q.—Why did you omit the name of Mr. Sanford in your former testimony? A.—I did not think it essential.

Q.—Why did you think it unnecessary? A.—I didn't think anything about it.

Q.—Did Mr. Sanford make any suggestions to you? A.—None whatever; I am entirely independent of Mr. Sanford.

Q.—How often did Mr. Sanford see you while you were occupying your brother's room? A.—Every day; perhaps more than once a day.

Q.—Has he talked with you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Has he talked with you about this case? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were always treated well by your brother when you went to see him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Always? A.—Yes.

Q.—Always? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever look up your bonnet and shawl?

The Court—Is this essential?

Mr. Blackman—We propose to show the relations existing between witness and the Doctor.

A.—He took my bonnet and shawl away, because I was going away, and he did not wish me to go; he did not intend to injure my feelings.

Q.—And that is the whole explanation, is it, Madame; you have told all the circumstances? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now I ask you, Madame, if he did not lock up your things, because you went there to get his receipt for making pills? A.—While there, I asked for his receipt, for my brother, on my own responsibility.

Q.—Did you get it? A.—No.

Q.—Did he hand that receipt to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he not tell you after a time that you could have that receipt for your brother, provided your brother did not use the name of Dr. Bennett? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Now I ask you the question, whether he did not lock up your bonnet and shawl till you had given him the receipt? A.—No, Sir; I had no receipt; he did not wish me to feel unpleasant.

Q.—What did you feel unpleasant about? A.—It was business about my brother.

[Counsel for defence objected that the question was irrelevant.]

Mr. Blackman—The witness gives her reason for staying away from her brother's house, because his wife was obnoxious to social intercourse. I argue that her state of feeling towards the respondent is proper matter for a test question on cross-examination.

The Court—Inquiry has been made to show that there was a difficulty with the Doctor; the question now is, what was the difficulty. You have gone far enough to indicate the state of feeling between the parties, and side-issues should be avoided.

Q.—You say the Doctor put some of your garments where you could not get them; now will you be good enough to state whether Mrs. Bennett did not procure them for you? A.—I do not remember; she may have done so.

Q.—How long did he keep them from you? A.—Perhaps ten minutes; perhaps half an hour.

Q.—You did not carry a cane, did you?

Counsel for defance—What is the object of that question?

Mr. Blackman—I merely ask if she did carry a cane; a man carries one set of garments, and a woman another.

A.—I did not.

Mr. Blackman—Very well.

Q.—Did your brother, when he was living at your house, attend public worship? A.—Not very often, on account of his headache.

Q.—Did you ever know that Mrs. Bennett requested him to do so, and he refused? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—During the residence of Mrs. Bennett at your house, did she assist you in your affairs? A.—She did.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett treat you with incivility in New-Haven when you called upon her? A.—She was cold and showed indifference; I would like to state what Mrs. Bennett did.

Q.—The question I put to you was whether she treated you with civility? A.—I could not say that it was incivility, but she treated me coolly and showed indifference.

Q.—Didn't hide your things? A.—No.

Q.—Gave you enough to eat? A.—Yes.

Q.—Kept you warm? A.—The house was well heated.

Q.—Mrs. Bennett was cold-blooded, then?

Counsel for defence objected; Ex-Governor Dutton, for one, wouldn't submit to such questions.

Mr. Blackman—I only wanted to know what it is; witness says Mrs. Bennett was cold and indifferent, but these are negative terms, and I wanted to know what witness meant; have I not a right to know whether the witness' difficulties with Mrs. Bennett were not traceable to physical causes, arising from the fact that Mrs. Bennett was cold-blooded?

The Court overruled the question.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett salute you with kindness when you arrived there? A.—I do not think on all occasions it could be called kindness.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett ask you, on almost all occasions to stay longer with her? A.—No; she did not want me to stay longer.

Direct resumed—Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett offer to assist you in domestic affairs? A.—She kindly helped me to wash my dishes for some days when I was not well.

Q.—State what wardrobe Mrs. Bennett brought to your house. A.—She came in the black dress she was married in; the Doctor went directly and bought her a calico for a morning dress; all the outside dress she had, was an old dress and a tattered skirt.

Q.—In Mrs. Newman's affidavit she says you stated that Mrs. Bennett was an affectionate wife; was that so? A.—I never said nor thought that Mrs. Bennett was an affectionate wife.

Q.—Who was present when you went to her house in New-Rochelle? A.—Her girl only was there; my husband and myself took dinner there.

Q.—Did you remonstrate with Mrs. Bennett about riding on horseback? A.—I did; she said she had been to take a ride; her face was very red; I told her it was dangerous, or would injure her constitution; she said she would try it again, as she would not be troubled with children; she said she hoped she had accomplished it; if not, she would try something else.

Cross-examined—Q.—Did she bring any traveling-bag containing clothing to your house? A.—No.

Q.—Did she wear a dress of yours? A.—Yes; a morning dress, which she wore for two weeks.

Q.—You say she had only an old dress and a tattered skirt? A.—Yes; I did not see her have any other clothing when she first came.

Q.—Who bought her the calico dress? A.—I do not know; I only knew that she had it.

Mrs. Levi D. Perry, sworn—[This lady is a sister of Dr. Bennett; an intelligent woman, but was confused, and bungled her testimony.]—Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett ever complain to you about the Doctor? A.—She told me she did not like the Doctor, and had married him against her will.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Bennett about labeling pill boxes? A.—We were on very friendly terms; I heard the Doctor ask her to oversee the work while he was away; she said she must prepare for house-keeping; the Doctor told her he would rather not go to house-keeping, but that, if they boarded, the board-bill could run on, as Brother Penfield wouldn't want the money immediately; she said she would not touch the darned pills—that was her phrase.

Mr. Blackman—That was all, eh—the darned pills? A.—Yes; the darned pills.

Q.—Did you know anything of this difficulty afterwards? A.—I knew nothing more; what I heard afterwards I heard from my sister.

Q.—Did you visit them in New-York when they went there? A.—I called upon them there; stayed two or three hours; did not take a meal there; I supposed they were living according to their means.

Q.—Did you visit them at New-Rochelle? A.—Yes; I went there with my husband; I got the idea that the Doctor's business was increasing, for they lived in better style.

Q.—Did you visit them in Cherry-street, New-Haven? A.—I did; they were then living in rooms, and boarded at the hotel; I took a meal at the hotel with them; I saw her leave her child at home, and take a basket to the hotel with her, in which she took back from the hotel the food she thought the child needed.

Q.—Did she ever go away and leave the child? A.—Yes; I told her I thought she would feel uneasy about leaving a child so young alone; she said if she had to take the child with her she wouldn't go; she said there was no comfort in taking children when she went away; she said she did not want children.

Q.—Did she say anything else? A.—Yes; she said, "I'd rather die than have them."

Q.—Did she say anything more? A.—Nothing, except that she didn't want children.

Q.—State what you know about Mrs. Bennett asking her husband for a shawl? A.—I went to visit them in New-Haven while they were living in Dixwell-street; I went to town to purchase a crape shawl, and told Mrs. Bennett what I came for, and when the Doctor came in, she said he ought to go and buy two shawls, one for her and one for me; the Doctor said he could not spare the money, but told her that if she liked, she would give me one of her dresses, which she did.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mrs. Bennett complain of the Doctor? A.—I was never in her presence without hearing complaints about the Doctor; she told me the circumstances of his requiring her to go down stairs and clean his boots; she said she told him she would not; he said it was her place to do it, and she said it wasn't; she said the boots needed cleaning because the Doctor had been attending to the child, and his boots became soiled while he was doing that; the Doctor insisted that it was her place to clean his boots, and when she refused he wiped them on the carpet; I saw Mrs. Bennett purchase some perfumery afterwards, and asked where she got the money for such things; she said, "When I go shopping I tell him more than the full value of the article, and save the remainder."

Q.—Did you visit them when they were living in George-street, New-Haven? A.—I did; Mrs. Bennett and I went into the garden, and made up some bouquets; she had some vases in the parlor; we went up into her room, when the girl came up and said the grocery man was at the door, and Mrs. Bennett said she did not know that she wanted anything; the girl came up again and said the Doctor had seen the man, and sent him away; Mrs. Bennett seemed very angry, and said, "I wish he would let my affairs alone; I *will* have something now;" she went down stairs, saw the Doctor, and began scolding at him; she said, "Doctor, you are always interfering in my affairs; I wish you would let my kitchen alone; I never have interfered in your affairs, but I *shall* now;" she repeated this several times.

Q.—Did the Doctor say anything in reply? A.—Nothing, more than "*Hum*—well;" it was unpleasant for the time till we sat down at table; she then scolded at him again; she told him she did not thank him for meddling with her affairs, and repeated that she hadn't meddled with his affairs before, but would do so now; she got up from the table, and as she passed out of the room went up to the Doctor, stooped over him, and said, "Doctor, I never have interfered with your affairs, but now I shall;" she then went up stairs, leaving the Doctor and me at the table; I heard a noise up stairs in the Doctor's office, and mistrusted what was going on; I looked at the Doctor to see if he heard it; Mrs. Bennett came down stairs again, and said, "Doctor, I have never interfered with your affairs before, *but now I have*;" the Doctor replied by saying, "Hum—well," and went on eating; the Doctor turned to me and said, "Emily, she is angry because I turned the groceryman away;" says he, "there is plenty in the house; there is twice as much as we want;" he asked me to look into the kitchen, to see the meat there was in the house; I saw the meat there: it was corned beef.

Q.—What then? A.—After Mrs. Bennett came down, the Doctor went up stairs, and in a short time came down again, looking very angry; I have never seen him so much so before or since; he turned and looked at her and me, and said, "D—n it, d—n it," repeating it twice; once he said, "G—d d—n it;" he then asked me to go up stairs and see what she had done; I went up, and a more disorderly room I never beheld; she had taken all his large books and thrown them upon the floor; his bills and receipts were all pulled out of their places; she had turned everything in the room helter-skelter.

Q.—What happened afterwards? A.—Mrs. Bennett came to me during the afternoon, and asked me to take a look at the parlors; she said, "Just see what the Doctor has been doing;" I went down to see, and noticed that everything was turned out of its place; this was the same day as the affair before mentioned; Mr. Babbitt called in, and Mrs. Bennett seemed rather confused to know what to do; she asked me to take Mr. Babbitt into the parlor, and tell him we had been painting, and that everything was in confusion; I did so; Mr. Babbitt stayed a few minutes, and then left; afterwards Mrs. Bennett came to me, laughing, and said the Doctor had come to her and said he was very sorry he had done what he did; that he cried, and asked her to overlook it.

Q.—Well, what then? A.—Nothing; that was the end of that scene.

Mr. Blackman—It is the end of the scene, but the curtain don't fall. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you know that the Doctor was in the habit of swearing? A.—I never heard him swear until after he was married.

Q.—Did you see anything more of Mrs. Bennett? A.—No; I ceased going there, because I was tired of hearing her complain of his folks and relatives.

Q.—Did you ever hear her say anything about taking medicines to procure miscarriage? A.—Yes; she said she had, and would do it again; she said she did not want children.

Q.—Did you see anything more of Mrs. Bennett? A.—No; I saw very little of her after this. I was never in her society, after she was married, unless she was talking against the Doctor, or the family. What I had against her was that she was always talking in that way.

Cross-examined—Q.—You spoke of Mrs. Bennett's complaining against her husband; what were those complaints? A.—She used to tell me he was ugly, and would not go with her where she wanted to go; she used to want to go to parties, and he did not want to go.

Q.—Anything else? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Oh, you can remember something else, I guess? A.—She said he wasn't kind, wasn't willing to get all the things she wanted.

Q.—Anything else? A.—I can't recall anything else.

Q.—Oh, do!—a little more. [Laughter.]

Witness (hesitating)—I can't call them up.

Q.—You say, Ma'am, these particular things you have mentioned are all you can recollect? A.—There were several things, but I cannot call them up.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett complain to you that her husband offered her only sister $50 to have improper intercourse with her? A.—She did.

[The remainder of this question was withheld for private examination.]

Q.—Will you describe, as nearly as you are able, the condition of the parlor when you saw it. A.—The tables were turned round; the chairs were laid down on the floor; the bouquets were taken out of the vases, and the vases laid down on their sides; there was no injury to anything.

Q.—The Doctor was careful not to damage his property? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know when those things were capsized in the parlors? A.—No, Sir; she came to me and told me it was done.

Counsel for defence objected.

Mr. Blackman—Wait a moment;—if you can't keep still, keep as still as you can, gentlemen. [Laughter.]

The Court recommended the gentleman to avoid these personalities.

Q.—Was it done that day? A.—Yes; it was all done the same day; the parlor things were capsized in the middle of the afternoon, not a great while after dinner.

Q.—Where was the Doctor? A.—In the afternoon he was about the house a good deal.

Q.—You say you heard Mrs. Bennett speak of the "darned pills;" did you ever hear her swear on any other occasion? A.—She told me once the Doctor was worse than the devil.

Q.—That you didn't call swearing? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You testified that you never heard Dr. Bennett swear till after he was married; do you intend it to be inferred that he acquired the habit of swearing from Mrs. Bennett? A.—I have stated the fact; I don't know what your inference may be.

(Counsel discussed the subject of swearing. The Court checked them.)

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett, when you visited her, give her child's cradle to you for your child? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett complain to you that Dr. Bennett had kicked her out of bed, because she had lent you her cradle to put your infant in, and had taken her child to bed with her?

Q.—What do you know of their means while they were living in New-York? A.—I said I supposed they were living according to their means.

Q.—If the Doctor was in receipt of $50 a day net profits of his business, were they living according to their means while in New-York, in your judgment? A.—The Doctor was in debt; he owed my brother $200.

Q.—Fifty dollars a day would pay off your brother's debt in four days, would it not? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Did they have servants? A.—No; they lived in two rooms.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett require his wife to work at the pills two months after they were married? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did she work at the pills to your knowledge? A.—Yes, at Mrs. Penfield's and two other places.

Q.—Did she ever work at the boxes? A.—I never saw her take the boxes in her hand; I knew nothing of it till I saw it in the newspapers.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GEORGE BENNETT, THE DEFENDANT.

Dr. George Bennett, defendant in the case, was sworn [He labors under the infirmity of deafness, and spoke in a muffled voice and an incoherent manner, so that it was nearly impossible to hear him at the length of the table. To expedite the Doctor's movements, Ex Governor Dutton stationed himself by the witness chair, and put his questions on the examination-in-chief in a loud voice. Intense curiosity prevailed, and the Court-room was perfectly silent, except when some comical part of the testimony moved the mirth of the audience.]

Mr. Dutton—Dr. Bennett, proceed to give your evidence from the date of your marriage.

Dr. Bennett—When we were married I was in debt; I owed $200 to my brother-in-law, and $400 to Mr. Hosborn; I had been in the pill business for two or three years before I was married; I became acquainted with my wife through a neighbor of ours; she came over there two or three times, and I got acquainted with her there; I thought it would pay to go over to Birmingham, where she lived, to see her. [Laughter.] I did not go very often, for I was in debt, and could not spend much time in courting. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dutton—Never mind about that, Sir; you need not be particular. State what occurred after your wedding tour.

Witness—I calculated to be gone some two weeks, but we returned in three or four days; I took my wife to a place I had prepared for her, in my sister's house at Stepney; when we arrived there I went up to our room; it was the front chamber on the second floor; she spoke to me and said she did not want to stay there; she wanted to know why I had taken her there, and said she did not like the look of things; I was rather confused; I expected to hear more pleasant words; I don't know that I said anything; I felt rather bad about it; I thought some kind words would make it all right; I had made an engagement with Mr. Squires to go to Nichols' farm. [Witness here branched out into a dissertation on Mrs. Bennett's conduct before marriage. His testimony on this point was as follows:] Before we were married, I found that on one occasion she had gone with a young gentleman and left me alone; I thought it was hardly right that I should have been served that way, and the next time that Mr. Squires came over I told him of it; I told him that I felt it was a little hard; I said I was perfectly willing to have the engagement broken up, if she chose to have it so, and that perhaps she did prefer it; Mr. Squires told me he would see about it; I was so anxious that I met him half way when he returned from seeing her; I was obliged to go to Huntington; got out of my wagon and walked to the top of a hill, and met Mr. Squires; he told me he had spoken to Mary about it, and that she seemed quite dissatisfied; she said that if I had the engagement broken up it would be the ruin of her; she went on very roughly about it.

Q.—Did you inform your wife, before your marriage, where you were to live? A.—I told her we should be obliged to live at Stepney, at my sister's, for a short time.

Q.—Now state the occurrences at Stepney? A.—One or two weeks after we went there, I asked Mrs. Bennett if she would clean up the pill-room. She said she did not marry me with the idea that she had got to work, and that, furthermore, she wouldn't work. From what she said, and the way she looked, I came to the conclusion that it would be so, and I either cleared the pill-room myself or one of the girls did it; I am not positive which. A few weeks after we were married Mrs. Bennett told me she had written to a lady in Birmingham, to know what physician there was who could regulate certain matters. I saw the lady's answer. She wrote to my wife to tell her the physician's name and where he lived. I do not know what became of the letter. The physician is now living in New-Haven.

Q.—Was anything said between you and Mrs. Bennett on the same subject? A.—Yes; she seemed very much agitated about the matter, and said she did not want to go on so; I said nothing particular about it.

[Witness here began to talk very rapidly, heedless or unhearing the attempts of counsel on the other side to put down his answers. A funny episode was the consequence.

Judge Blackman—Governor Dutton *can* you stop him? Plug him up! We want to get down his answers. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dutton—(shouting to witness)—[Wait, Doctor! And the Doctor held up for a brief season.]

Q.—Did you say any thing about the means to produce the desired effect? A.—No; my wife wanted money to go to New-Haven; I gave her some and she went: I did not go; she returned, and I learned that she had something to produce the effect; time rolls on, and she goes over to my father and tells my aged mother about it, and she tells her "I wouldn't do thus and so."

Mr. Blackman (getting into a fog again by witness' confused narration) stopped the questioning to have two or three queries put again. "Please go back to the plaintive part, Sir!" [Laughter.]

Witness—She tells my aged mother about it, and my mother tells her she shouldn't do thus and so, and feels very badly about it.

Q.—Were you present at this conversation? A.—I was; she tells her that I had told her to paste pill-boxes and clean the pill-room, and that I wouldn't fetch water and assist her in the washing; at other times she had spoken to my mother in similar ways in my presence.

Q.—Tell the rest of the story about the medicine? A.—I don't recollect more particularlars; only that she was in the habit of taking it; I had given her to understand that she had better not, and I preferred that she should not, and told her so; I did carry water for her two or three times; I did not always carry it because I had not much strength, and I had debts to pay, and all my strength was required in my business, so that I might progress for the purpose of securing my comfort and hers; the water wanted for washing was got in the kitchen, and was drawn by a pump; the boiler we used was an ordinary tin boiler, set in the stove; I used to go over home quite often, and my wife objected; she said I would go over home every day or two; my home was about two miles across lots, and a little further around; I never took any notice about domestic affairs generally; never noticed whether I went more on washing days than any other; I took no pains to go on washing days; I went because I loved to go to my home; I was attached to my home, and if it hadn't been for my paternal home and my business, I should have spent all my time with my wife; she says she worked some weeks while at Stepney in pasting pill-boxes; she is certainly mistaken there; she did not do it; I never saw her work at pill-boxes, and I know it never was done; she says she asked me to go after quilt frames, and to carry them home, and that I refused; I do not recollect about that; she might have done so; I recollect she was visiting at a neighbor's, and I came over from Bethel; and if I recollect right, I beckoned her out; she came out, and I told her I should like to have her come home, and she came; I told her to come as quick as she could; I had no horse then—(after a pause)—of my own; at Stepney I asked her to oversee the work in my absence; I was obliged to go down to New-York, once in a week or two weeks; she became very much excited at being asked to do such things; said she did not come there to do such things, and furthermore that she wouldn't work; while at Stepney, she asked me to let her go home; I told her I would like her to go, but it was impossible; I went to New-York, and came back the same day, went home, ran up stairs, supposing she would be there, wanted to see her very much, and found she had gone; somebody in the house told me her brother had been there and carried her home to his house; she stayed at her brother's a week, and as it happened I felt very lonely; I hurried up my business so as to go over for her; I went over for her, and drove very fast, for I wanted to see her very much; [laughter;] I was surprised to find when I got over there that she had been very sick, so much so that she could not return with me; she didn't tell me what the matter was; I had to guess it all; from what I had read of medicine in medical works, I imagined what was the matter; she had a physician there; my own opinion was that she had been relieved from that which she ought not to have been relieved of.

Q.—State what you know about the bonnet affair? A.—It was not only the bonnet, but other things; she not only wanted a bonnet, but was destitute of everything; I was obliged before I got married to give her her wedding dress; it was impossible for me to get the things she wanted; I never said I would not have any of them; I—I extravagance; I believe I did give her something; I believe a dress; she had nothing except a wedding dress I gave her, and what she borrowed.

[Recess till 2 o'clock.]

Mrs. B. told me she would go down to New-York and look up a place if I would let her have the money, and she would stay with my cousin; I told her that in a day or two I would go down and assist her, but at that time I could not go; she went; my mother came to see us after she went to New-York; my mother told me "George, you ought to have gone down with her," and I told her what I told my wife, that in a day or two I could have gone down with her; my wife said she had been looking about in New-York for a place, and had seen several places, but none of them suited; after I went down to New-York, I went with my wife, and we secured a place in Sixteenth-street; there were two rooms; she was perfectly satisfied at the time; we fitted up the rooms, and she seemed very pleasant, and for all that I knew to the contrary, she was satisfied; I believe we paid $100 for the rooms; we had no girl, and I always lit the fire until after a time we got a girl; the house was as good as my circumstances could afford; before we had a girl, I got coal and water and everything that was needed, and did everything that was needful; she speaks of my having urged her to get up and go about the room after her being confined three days; such is not the fact; I usually went down to the Post-Office almost always on foot for exercise, and one day I came home very hungry, and found that the cranberries had been burnt, and I spoke a little impatient, and told her I was sorry; I never boxed her ears; she forgets about that; she speaks of my putting the bed clothes over the baby; I never did such a thing.

Q.—Still what did occur? A.—I cannot distinctly recollect about the baby being in the matter at all; I do recollect about taking some part of the clothes off and laying them on the floor, and the baby may have been lying on the floor, and some of the clothes may have ailen on it; I never undertook to do such a thing, and never smothered it unless it was with kisses; [laughter] my health began to fail me, and in the Spring I told my wife I should like to go to New-Rochelle; I do not recollect sending away the nurse when the child was two weeks old; the nurse may have gone away; she was in poor health, and did not live long; we got a girl after the nurse left; we went to New-Rochelle on account of my health; I hired a pretty little cottage there from a gentleman by the name of Mr. Banks, for one year; that was in the centre of the village; we came there, and I was looking for the trunk; the hacks had all gone; I was sorry about it.

Q.—She stated that you promised to give her a beautiful piano if she would allow you to give laudanum to the child? A.—I do not recollect anything about it.

[The paper sent to witness by Mrs. Bennett, containing poetry, on their wedding anniversary, was here put in. Mrs. Bennett acknowledged the handwriting—it is a very pretty female hand—and Gov. Dutton read the effusion as follows:]

A year thy heart has been my home—
One short, one blisssful year—
And need I tell thee now thou art
E'en to my soul more dear
Than when, half trembling, half afraid,
To thee I gave my hand,
And left my own to seek with thee
A home in a stranger land.
I need not tell thee—well thou knowest
All, all that I would say—
That deeper, stronger's grown my love,
With every passing day,
Till thou unto my wayward heart
Art as the sun to earth,
And linked with thee my every joy
And every hope has birth.
There's nought on earth like wedded bliss,
Where hearts with hands are twined.
Thank Heaven! that thine with mine is thus
In holy faith combined;
And oh! that I may worthy grow
Of love so true as thine,
And help to share thine every care,
As thou hast done of mine.
Then, husband mine, I'm wholly thine;
Through all earth's weal and woe
Our cares, our hopes, our ways are one,
And "where thou goest, I go,"

From your own MARY.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1850.

Witness resumed—I was sorry, at New-Rochelle, that the hacks were gone, for Mrs. Bennett was not able to go on foot; however, I did ask her to let me carry the baby—but she, like many mothers, preferred to carry it herself; the house was not ready, and we went to Port Chester, the next depôt; I carried the baby; we stayed a few days at Port Chester, and returned to New-Rochelle, and fitted up a house; I went down to the packet after our furniture. We got fitted up and lived pleasantly. The house was not cleaned or whitewashed; I don't know whether Mrs. Bennett did it; a few weeks passed away, and it came to be fishing time; I got fishing-poles for myself and Mrs. B. and we went out fishing togther. [Witness was proceeding to narrate all the incidents of the fishing excursion, when the Court interfered, deciding that such evidence did not go to prove the case.] We connected ourselves with the Methodist Church; Mrs. Bennett sat in the choir, and was very much delighted; we used to sing a great deal together at home; I used to take care of baby when Mrs. B. went out visiting; *I may have thrown mashed potatoes at Mrs. Bennett*, but I only meant to throw them off my plate, not at her; I did not whip my child when it was three weeks old; I am not in the habit of whipping my children; no doubt, when I was tending it, the little thing cried, I not knowing how to stop it; I do not recollect that my wife kept my books at New-Rochelle; she assisted me in making books out of letter-paper, scraps of leather and pasteboard; I had only some two letters a week to have copied; I forget all about refusing to let her have paper to write verses upon; I never refused her paper; when Mrs. Bennett and her sister wanted me to go to the Episcopal Church, I said I was not in the habit of going to that Church; Mrs. Bennett said just before this, that she would not go to the Methodist Church because they were hooting and hollering and falling down; and it was just after this that I said I would not go to the Episcopal Church, nor to the grog-shop; we stayed in New-Rochelle till Fall, although I had hired a house till Spring; Mrs. Bennett said it was so unpleasant in New-Rochelle that she did not want to stay; she came and pleaded with me; I told her she had better not go to New-York; she asked me to let her have money, and she would go and stay with her sister in New-Haven; she did go to New-Haven, and in a day or two I followed; we got a place in Brown-street, the lower part of a house; we always had plenty here, groceries and other things; while we lived in Brown-street, Mr. H., a portrait painter, called on me, and persuaded me to have the portraits of my baby and my wife painted; my wife started to go to New-York, the girl with her; the girl took the baby and I the carpet-bag; I think I asked if she had her rubbers on, as it was quite wet; she said No; I told her it would not do to get her feet wet, and offered her mine, which I had on; I used to wear delicate, pretty rubbers; I used frequently to wear her slippers, which fitted my feet; she said she wouldn't put the rubbers on; the more I tried to urge her, the more determined she was, and I told her, "If you don't put them on I shall not go down;" she said, "Well, I'll take the carpet-bag; she did take the bag, and told me she did not care whether I went or not; I returned, and she went on; I thought she would come back, but I was mistaken, for when she was a little determined, she would go, any way; sometimes a few words would pass between us; I recollect one time that I slept alone; she said she would sleep alone; she got very excited about it. (Sundry unimportant incidents were related, not bearing on the proofs of the case.) One day while Mrs. Bennett was down stairs—I think she was washing—it fell to my lot to tend the baby; I hallooed to her, and told her it was necessary for her to come up.

Q.—Was it necessary? A.—Decidedly so; I asked her to clean my boot; she refused; I turned over my boot on one side on the carpet, and told her she might clean it there; the coal-scuttle was standing near by, with some ashes; I turned it over on the dirt, and the whole scene was hid from my view; I tended the baby, and thought she ought to clean it; I should not be surprised if I swore at her on that occasion; as for the boxing of her ears, she has put that decidedly wrong; *it was just the other way*; the boxing of th ears was sometimes when she got into a state of passion; she did not seem to think she had done anything much, and I used to go away, overlooking i all; I could not tell how many times—(considering)—think that up to the present time she has done it a number of times, when she was a little excited; I never kicked her; I am not in the habit of doing such things.

Q.—Has she ever kicked you? A.—She *has* kicked me; oh, yes! [laughter] oh, yes, (softly); don't know that she did it in Cherry-street; kicked me once or twice; she generally used her hands; I did break a looking-glass; but that was done by passing around it; I may have hit it and knocked it off; I recollect that when we were in bed, the hind end fell down; when we moved to Dixwell-street, I painted the house up, and got the best of everything; the front parlor was simply furnished, with a beautiful carpet, and in the common room we had some kind of carpet; I paid something short of $300 for carpets; I furnished the house as well as I could afford; don't think I got anything without my wife looking at it; her father, while traveling, injured himself by a railroad accident, while returning from my employ; he came to my house; he had called several times before, when Mrs. Bennett had acted rather passionately; she gave him a little history of my character, and got it quite wrong; she would tell him that I misused her, was unkind to her, and that she hated me; her father comes to my house, and seems to be complaining, takes our best chamber, and I go up there one evening and speak pitifully to him, and go down and get a brick, and steep it in vinegar, and go up and put it under the clothes by his side.

Mr. Dutton—Please keep your voice up to the same pitch; we can't hear you. [Witness spoke always in a whining voice.]

Witness—After he had been there, and Mrs. Bennett talked with him, both seemed different towards me; *I told him I would rather he wouldn't stay there*, and am quite sure I told him I would rather pay his board than have him remain there; Mrs. Bennet states that on one occasion I threw the *Book of Connecticut* at the head of my child, and the old gentle

THE COAST SURVEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It requires but a glance at the anonymous letters published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 17th and 18th inst., and since circulated in a pamphlet form, under the signature of B. B., to show every intelligent and honest man that the writer, under the pretext of economy in the administration of the Government, endeavors to conceal a malicious attack upon one whose late years have been devoted, with untiring energy, unsullied honor, and ceaseless industry, to the accomplishment of one of the most important works ever undertaken by any civilized Government—a work national in its character, and of world-wide importance and usefulness; a work of humanity, the object of which is the safety and welfare of the lives and property exposed, continually, to the multitude of dangers and accidents incident to the navigation of our dangerous coasts.

In order to prepare his poisonous insinuations for the public ear, the writer makes a *show*, at least, of virtue, and commences by delivering a lecture on political economy, in which he modestly charges our national legislators with obtaining their elections by deceit and fraud, and when assembled in Congress they become a horde of thieves, plundering the people, and trampling on their rights. The President and his Cabinet are only accomplices in a grand scheme of swindling. The Presidents of the Republic, from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS down to the present time, have all made "fair promises of economy at their inaugurations, which they have regularly violated immediately afterwards." The present honored Executive is not excepted in this wicked denunciation, and his eminent Cabinet, now "under the control of a jobbing interest," are threatened with *starvation* if they will not listen to the slanderous imputations of an anonymous individual upon a public officer, against whom even the writer's malice finds no charge, and whose highest crime is said to be that he has accomplished his public duties to the satisfaction of his country. But the approbation of a nation, whose glory has been enhanced by the execution of one of the most brilliant scientific works of the age, falls upon the jealous ear of this individual as praise lavished upon an enemy, and he pours out the bitterness of his soul upon honored statesmen, worthy men of science, reverend ministers of the Gospel, the army, the navy, even honest mechanics and artizans—all who can be supposed to feel a just pride in the great national work, at the head of which his enemy is placed.

Determined to accomplish his design at any sacrifice, patriotism seems to have forsaken him, and he condemns the Light-house system, attacks the Smithsonian Institution, and the *American Nautical Almanac*, denounces the American Association for the Advancement of Science, declares that our Senators and Representatives in Congress not only habitually violate their sacred obligations of trust and duty, but with the professors in our colleges, our scientific men of reputation, the army, the navy, literary men and clergymen, they are leagued for the accomplishment of outrageous designs upon the public treasury. He professes to be very solicitous about the public expenditures, when even the mechanics and artizans of whom he speaks so contemptuously, as well as the statesmen whose opinions and judgment he affects to despise, can see but one motive in his publications, which is to slander the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Men of high and low degree, of whatever art or profession, come equally under his sweeping condemnation, unless they are willing to listen to the insinuations which he deals forth upon the public labors of a man who, according to his own statements, must stand infinitely above him in the estimation of the world. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey, says the writer, is so highly esteemed as a scientific man, and has performed his public duties so well, that no one will listen to my abuse of him, and defenders are sure to rise up whenever he is attacked. This is a pitiful position for the writer to be placed in, and it may be due to the fact that his motive is too apparent; that while he professes to discuss the public institutions of our country, he displays a deplorable ignorance of them, and that after announcing his object to be the exhibition of the faults in the present mode of prosecuting the Coast Survey, in his eagerness to originate high-sounding accusations against the Superintendent and his assistants, he forgets to allude to the mode of prosecuting the work, its progress, or the amount accomplished. His denunciation of the President and his Cabinet, the Light-house Board, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, members of Congress, the clergy, mechanics and artisans, do not appear like the calm and dispassionate appeals of a man who has in view his country's good; but rather like those of one who endeavors to clothe with the garb of public virtue, an act which he fears his readers will discover to be dictated by personal animosity alone. He has evidently bestowed much thought upon his mode of attack, and has come to the conclusion to raise a hue and cry, to alarm the people, to threaten the Administration, to excite the fears and pride of our statesmen by taunting insinuations—in short, to stampede the country by the variety and enormity of his accusations. In what complimentary terms he alludes to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is "not the equal of one of his subordinates," to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of which the President of the United States is President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is Chancellor and Regent, and the Vice-President of the United States, the Mayor of the City of Washington, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JAMES M. MASON, JAMES A. PEARCE, of the Senate; three distinguished members of the House of Representatives, RICH'D RUSH, of Philadelphia, GIDEON HAWLEY, of New-York, Professor C. C. FELTON, of Massachusetts, and General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the U. T. Army, are Regents. What a compliment to these distinguished men to be told that they have disregarded the trust imposed upon them under a sacred bequest, and have made the Smithsonian Institution "an *appendage of the Coast Survey*," and how alarming to their pride to hear that they allow themselves to be controlled by the Superintendent of that work.

The Light-House Board will become panic-stricken, of course. This Board is composed of the following distinguished members: The Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, President; Commodore SHUBRICK, United States Navy, Chairman; General TOTTEN, Chief Engineer United States Army; Captains HUMPHREYS and FRANKLIN, of the Topographical Engineers; Captain BARRON and Commander JENKINS, United States Navy; and Professors HENRY and BACHE, citizens. These gentlemen have no minds of their own. According to this writer they are mere sticks; and, like the eminent members of the Board of Regents, they assemble and consult together only to submit all their responsible duties to one of their number. There has even been a shameful influence brought to bear in Congress in the creation of this distinguished Board of Officers to superintend the location and erection of Light-Houses along our coast. The loss of human life, the wrecks of vessels, the destruction of property, have had no place in the thoughts of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; there is no patriotism, no philanthropy, no wisdom among our legislators; all are under the controlling influence of one simple man of science, and to extend his power and patronage Congress established the present efficient Light-House system, and created a Board of Officers to control it—erected the Smithsonian Institution, the noble bequest of an English philanthropist—created, and now sustain, the *American Nautical Almanac*, and other kindred institutions. In fact, our National legislation has been degraded to personal "uses" and public "abuses"—all for the purpose of glorifying Professor BACHE at the expense of the public interest. But an act of redemption is pointed out, which will at once restore our Executive and our statesmen to the favor and regard of this nameless individual, and save our beloved country from ruin and further disgrace.

Having endeavored to impress upon his "unlearned" readers a conviction of his own purity of motive by such high-sounding views of political economy, and such choice expressions with regard to the patriotism and public virtues of our Executive, statesmen and men of science, the writer concludes that he has succeeded in concealing his true design, and proceeds to particularize his accusations against the Superintendent of the Coast Survey in a series of propositions which he feels sure will be received as truths, coming from one who has thus established his reputation for patriotic and disinterested criticism.

He is not sure that it will suit the temper and disposition of our people to recommend the entire abolishment of this grand survey of the coast, in the full tide of its success, and when within a few years of its completion—merely for the gratification of one man's revenge—and therefore commences thus:

"Exception is taken only to the mode in which the Coast Survey is prosecuted. To present the matter fully, access to public documents, and to the Departments, is needed, neither of which sources is available for the present occasion."

This political economist—this reformer of the morals of our public men—is about to show that the *mode* in which the Coast Survey is prosecuted at present is faulty; and yet, with a want of tact which can only be attributed to his overflowing malice, he confesses that he has no documents to which he can refer; that he has not examined the subject at all, and that even the accounts of expenditures he has only "gleaned from a few statistics which serve to excite rather than gratify his curiosity." Beginning with the announcement that he only objects to the "*mode of prosecution*" of a scientific work, men of intelligence would expect that mode to be discussed, but there is not, in all his subsequent tirade about Professor BACHE and his assistants, the most remote allusion to the manner in which the survey is prosecuted, the progress from year to year, the amount done, the amount remaining to be completed, or a comparison of the work, with its cost. He justly concludes that, for *his purpose*, "public documents are not available."

The Coast Survey Reports from 1844 to the present time, are to be found in every library in the country, giving full and detailed accounts of the progress of the work from year to year, the amount of work performed by each assistant, and by each draftsman, engraver, tidal observer, and aid, with the cost of such work, and the place it occupies in bringing the whole survey to completion.

These public documents have even found their way to Europe, and the sources of information which this writer avoids, are thus spoken of by one of the members of that "brotherhood of science abroad," to whom the Superintendent and his assistants are so "insolent and supercilious that the courtesies of the country are declined, and its territory avoided because their science has such representatives here." Captain W. H. SMYTH, President of the London Geographical Society, in his late address before that Society, thus speaks of the Coast Survey and its "insolent and supercilious" Superintendent and assistants.

"The very able and detailed report of this grand survey by Professor BACHE, was forwarded to you by the Honorable EDWARD EVERETT, and, in every respect, is a model of works of that kind. The Coast Survey of the United States is a truly national undertaking, and has been most creditably conducted through all its various departments of science. *I have studied the question closely*, and do not hesitate to pronounce the conviction, that though the Americans were last in the field, they have (*per saltum*) leaped into the very front rank. The precision with which every observation is recorded, the light which is thrown collaterally on meteorology, magnetism, tides and currents, as well as hydrography and pure geography, render such reports encyclopædias of great value."

It evidently did not occur to our anonymous correspondent that some of his readers may have examined these "encyclopedias," these documents which he has not found "available," and which have elicited such sounds of praise from the Old World; and the patriotic pride in our national honor and glory, united with the higher motives of philanthropy and humanity, which may have actuated our statesmen, our men of science, our clergy, our professional men, our army and navy, and even our mechanics and laborers, in sustaining a national undertaking which is thus generously acknowledged to surpass in excellence the corresponding works of Europe.

After announcing that he had no available documents to which he might refer, the writer proceeds, nevertheless, to give an account of the appropriations for the Coast Survey from the year 1807 to the present time. His figures have been published to the world again and again; they are printed in the Coast Survey reports, in the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the proceedings of Congress. When compared with the work accomplished, they show the most remarkable economy ever attained in a national undertaking of this character, as a comparison with foreign surveys will show. The United States Coast Survey was not actually begun until 1832. It was under the Superindendence of Mr. HASSLER until 1844, and Professor BACHE has had charge of the work from 1844 to the present time, 14 years. According to the statement of the correspondent of the TIMES, the total cost of the United States Coast Survey up to the present time, is about $4,500,000, and it is now estimated by the Superintendent, from the experience of the past, that the Atlantic and Gulf coasts will be completed in twelve years more.

The trigonometrical survey of the British Islands, was commenced in 1791, and had cost, up to 1856, $12,000,000, and it is estimated that $8,000,000 more will be required for its completion. This expenditure is exclusive of $17,000,000 commencing in 1837, for parish maps. The whole number of persons employed on the trigonometrical surveys in 1840 was 3,500. The hydrographic surveys of England have cost in the last 20 years $10,000,000, the average number of persons employed, yearly, in these surveys, being 1,500. This is exclusive of the English Arctic and Antartic Expeditions. The hydrographic survey of the British Islands is still incomplete, on account of a want of cooperation with the land work. The first sounding lead was thrown in St. George's Bay in 1836.

The surveys of France have been in progress nearly one hundred years. The new map was commenced in 1818, and is now only two-thirds finished.

The cost of both the French and English landwork is about five times the cost of ours, and there have been employed on the new map of France, since its commencement, 2,500 persons, men of education, besides the laborers. The length of the coast of France is about 600 miles only, and its survey required twenty-eight years for its completion. The cost of the hydrography of France alone, since 1834, has been $4,300,000. Austria has expended $500,000 annually, for the last seventeen years, in her trigonometrical survey, and contemplates an increase of yearly expenditure. All the Governments of Europe possessing sea-coasts have either finished, or are now making complete surveys of their coasts, besides trigonometrical surveys of their whole territories.

The United States have an extent of coast greater than that of any two nations of Europe, a coast abounding in dangers, and upon which, notwithstanding the light-houses, charts, and all the aids which a liberal Government can furnish to the navigator, hundreds of wrecks are scattered annually, involving, according to the New-York *Herald*, a yearly loss to the American underwriters of fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Our statesmen, following the example set by those of the Old World, have established a Light-house system, and a Coast Survey, combining all the advantages of those of Europe, without their defects. The Coast Survey is thus spoken of by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the eminent English Geologist, another member of that "brotherhood of science, who declines the courtesies of our country on account of the insolence and superciliousness of Professor BACHE and his assistants."

"The very efficient manner in which the Coast Survey of the United States is conducted under the superintendence of Professor BACHE, has been alluded to by my predecessor. I have now the pleasure of mentioning, that the last annual report of that distinguished physicist relating to the progress of the work, is, if possible, more worthy of notice than any that have preceded it; for in that document you have all the ways and means by which such results are obtained along all the Eastern coast, through nineteen degrees of latitude, and can mark with admiration the rapidity with which the surveys of the Western shores of that continent have been carried on. The systematic cooperation of able surveyors of the naval and military service, combined with, and subordinate to, a central system of direction in the Treasury Department, and superintended by astronomers, whose chief is Professor BACHE, could not fail to make this *one of the most perfect exemplifications of applied science of modern times.*"

Which will probably be the voice of posterity, and which will find a sympathetic response in the hearts of the American people, the above quotation from an eminent foreign statesmen and man of science, or the rancorous effusions of an anonymous letter-writer?

With the comparatively small amount expended on our coast during the last twenty years, the following statistics will show, nevertheless, that the Superintendent and his assistants have not been idle.

During the superintendence of Professor BACHE the reconnoissance has been extended over 40,000 square miles; eight primary and forty-one secondary base lines have been measured; 80,000 square miles of primary triangulations have been executed; 15,000 miles of shore line surveyed by the plane table; the positions of 5,000 points determined; 3,500,000 soundings made; 1,400 manuscript maps executed. The records of triangular observations fill 600 volumes, and of astronomical observations, 460 volumes; the records of computations, 800 volumes, and of tidal observations, 1,200 volumes; 345 electrotype plates have been executed; 280 preliminary charts and sketches and 52 finished maps published, and 90,000 copies of the same distributed.

These are but a part of the statistics showing the amount of work done during the last fourteen years. An account of the discoveries of dangerous shoals, rocks and reefs, new channels, and the development of the laws of the tides and currents along our coast, would occupy much more space than could here be devoted to it. These discoveries and developments have been the cause of the saving of property to many times the amount which the survey has cost from the beginning, and when it is considered that two hundred thousand seamen and several millions of passengers are continually exposed to shipwreck and death amid the dangers which it is the object of the Coast Survey to discover and point out, the safety of life is not the least of the benefits arising from this work. All this information might have been found in the Coast Survey Reports if they had been "available."

We have said that this writer does not allude to the progress of the Coast Survey; he does, however, in one place, present a masterly comparison of the progress under Professor BACHE during the last fourteen years, with the work executed by the first distinguished and honored Superintendent, Mr. HASSLER. He says: "In 1842 the Select Committee of Congress asked that distinguished man, '*Do you think that under the most favorable circumstances, and with a continuance of a yearly appropriation of* $1,000,000, *the survey of the coast can be completed in twenty years?*' He replied, '*Perhaps.*'" The good old man—peace to his memory—did not wish to say no; but he expressed his doubts in the strongest language at his command, and added, "The progress is slow at first but the means increase as the work proceeds." "Mark," says this letter-writer, fourteen years afterwards, "how the theory of HASSLER and the practice of the present Superintendent repel each other: as the means increase, progress is slower, is the mode of Professor BACHE." He evidently calls attention to something following, with regard to the progress of the survey, or its mode of prosecution, but having no "documents available," suddenly leaves the subject without further comment. He then defines the qualifications which ought to be found in a Superintendent of the work: "He should be a man of science abstracted from secular affairs, *surrounding himself with instruments and apparatus upon which the unlearned look with wonder always, sometimes with awe.*" This seems to be the writer's opinion of Mr. HASSLER; for he says, "See who now sits in the chair of HASSLER!" The present Superintendent is not only an astronomer, but he has a staff, says the writer, and he proceeds to enumerate from his "gleanings," as a great secret, the number of assistants and aids of the Coast Survey, giving their salaries. The number is thirty-seven; and the average salary of these officers, taking the writer's own figures, which are quite correct, is *fourteen hundred dollars* per annum; certainly a moderate sum for their services, and for the support of their families.

These officers, except three or four, who are necessarily engaged in the duties of the Coast Survey Office, are now among the swamps and marshes of the coast, or upon the tops of mountains, establishing points of reference; and it is in such places that their time is passed from year to year, dispensing the "patronage" of the Survey. The older assistants have been thus engaged for years, and have risen to their present positions from the humble grade of "aid," with $15 per month and their board. Their salaries are less than any other employes of the Government, taken as a class; but they have a pride in their work, and the country has the benefit of their long experience and service. This writer, however, believes that the Superintendent can survey the coast unaided, and without expense; and the "mode" pointed out, is by astronomy. He would convince his readers that Professor BACHE, by shutting himself in an observatory, would see the rocks, shoals and reefs beneath the ocean; the bars of rivers; capes and headlands; tides and currents; all pass in review before the object-glass of these "wonderful instruments," and arrange themselves methodically upon his charts.

We will add, for the information of those who may chance to read these papers, that the writer omitted, probably through ignorance, to add to the thirty-seven officers enumerated, two hundred laborers who are usually employed with the field parties. The English employ constantly between two and three thousand persons on their land work alone, while on the United States Coast Survey, in both the land work and hydrography, taking the officers of the army and navy, and *seamen* of the navy all into account, the number will not reach one-third of the force employed on the English land work; and yet we have now thirty different parties at work in the field, besides the parties engaged in the laborious duties of computing and arranging and preparing the charts in the Coast Survey Office.

At the time Mr. HASSLER was asked whether he could finish the coast with his small allowance of $100,000 per annum, in twenty years, the only charts then in use on our coast, were those made by British vessels, and by the enterprising firm of the Messrs. BLUNT, of New-York. One of the first recommendations of the present Superintendent, was to enlarge the scale of operations of the survey, so that the work might be in progress simultaneously at different points of the coast; justice to the different sections of the Union required this; the necessities of commercial intercourse required it; and ultimate economy demanded it. Mr. HASSLER contended for a quarter of a century against overwhelming difficulties, and only operated from one centre. It is not surprising that Congress should have become anxious to advance more rapidly. But since Professor BACHE was placed in charge of the work, our sea coast has been more than doubled in extent, by the admission of Texas and the acquisition of California; and those parts of the coast require the heaviest expenditures. Yet, with all this accumulation of labor, what is the comparative cost? The average yearly expenditure has been, during late years, only about $300,000, and the work is in active progress from the eastern boundary of Maine to the northern boundary of our Pacific possessions; and it is estimated from the progress of these late years, that the Atlantic and Gulf coasts will be essentially completed in twelve years more.

The writer, glad to escape from a discussion of the scientific and commercial character of the Coast Survey, flies to the less difficult field of wanton accusation, and suggests the idea that he has already been discomfitted in some fair engagement, and seeks now only revenge on his antagonist. His theme now becomes the "patronage" of the Coast Survey, the public plunder, which he does not hesitate to pronounce the ruling appetite of our statesmen. His readers will be able to judge how much of his statement to believe when they learn that the alleged control of Professor BACHE over the Light-house Board, and the expenditures under the Light-house system, is a *fabrication from beginning to end.* He does not hesitate to make the assertion—for which no public documents will give the slightest grounds—that Professor BACHE controls the expenditures under the Light-house system, to the amount of two millions of dollars yearly; and not only that, but all the appointments. The writer of these remarks has official authority for the statement that this assertion is entirely untrue—that Professor BACHE does not control a *dollar of expenditure*, or a *single appointment* under the whole Light-house system. The Secretary of the Treasury who is the President of that Board, is not in the habit of thus delegating his responsible duties and neglecting his sacred obligations. An efficient Light-house system must, of course, be based on an accurate survey of the coast, and were it not for the Coast Survey, extended surveys must have been made, for the sole purpose of locating Light-houses. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey is required to furnish charts and surveys, without any *additional allowance of means for that purpose*, whenever called upon by the Board. In other respects his duties are the same as those of any other member. The most laborious duties fall upon the two Secretaries, who are officers of the Army and Navy.

The writer states that Professor BACHE and his *kinsman*, the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, control the expenditures of the Smithsonian. Professor BACHE is not a kinsman of the Senator from Maryland. The reckless manner in which unworthy motives and evil designs are attributed to all who have taken a patriotic interest in these great institutions of our country, is apparent in this allusion to one of the first statesmen of the country.

With the American Nautical Almanac Professor BACHE is in no way connected. The enterprise was sustained in Congress principally through the exertions of the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and is no doubt doing good service to the country.

As Superintendent of Weights and Measures, the duties of Professor BACHE consist in distributing the weights and measures, ordered by Congress, to the different States and Territories of our Union. If the writer means to intimate that the Governors of the different States feel patronized by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to this extent, he speaks foolishly.

For all these extra duties, and they are very laborious, Professor BACHE gets nothing. He is not the first graduate of West Point who has felt it a pleasure and an honor to serve his country in every way in his power, from higher motives than those which this anonymous writer attributes to him. The writer intimates, however, that these extra duties prevent the Superintendent from working in the field, in which respect he has fallen behind his predecessor. The assertion will be cheerfully sustained by all the assistants of the work, that in the laborious duties of the field Professor BACHE bears his full part, and even sets an example of industry and activity to those under him. His extensive administration duties and scientific researches are carried on at his field stations, and yet he has found time to execute, personally, the primary triangulation from Rhode Island to the eastern boundary of Maine, which covers an area of 13,000 square miles; to measure six primary base lines, collectively thirty-three miles in length; to occupy ten or twelve primary astronomical stations in Section I., and several astronomical and triangulation stations between the Chesapeake Bay and Washington; to determine the latitude and longitude of a point near Petersburg, Virginia, another near Wilmington, North Carolina, and the chronometric longitude of Fernandina, Florida, and has occupied over a dozen magnetic stations in Section I., and half that number in Section III., and regularly inspects all the operations of the Atlantic Coast. His patronage in the disbursement of the small appropriation for the Survey amounts to this: The programme of work for each year is made out at the beginning of the year, and submitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. In this programme, the work of each assistant is laid out in such a way as to cause the whole work to progress most advantageously. After receiving the approval of the Secretary, with such modifications as he may wish to make, this programme is printed and distributed to the assistants, as "Directions" for the ensuing year.

Those directions are strictly followed, and the assistants proceed to execute the work assigned them, having authority to draw from the Disbursing Agent of the Survey, in small installments, as their work progresses, the amounts allowed them. For the sums placed in their hands they must account, not only by proper vouchers for the expenditures, but in work accomplished. The vouchers are submitted to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for his approval or disapproval, and the work transmitted to the office for examination. The Superintendent is thus responsible for the proper expenditure of the funds, and the amount and accuracy of the work, but his "patronage" amounts to nothing. Even in appointments he has no power, as all appointments are made by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and most of the older assistants now on the work were engaged under Mr. HASSLER. The younger officers commence with the small allowance of $15 per month and their board, and work their way up to the grade of assistant by long and meritorious service. The whole number of all grades is now only thirty-seven. The "patronage" of the Superintendent is thus nothing, because he is obliged to follow strictly the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Treasury Department.

Having failed in his efforts to make out charges of enormous patronage against the Superintendent, our disinterested correspondent again tunes his "harp of a thousand strings," and now invokes several distinguished Senators to aid him in his dragging down Professor BACHE. Copious quotations from the design of speeches of the late THOMAS H. BENTON, in the United States Senate, are introduced. In this case he shrewdly makes his selection, and then wisely shuts his book, as he comes to the announcement, that, after all the efforts of Mr. BENTON to change the organization of the Coast Survey, that Senator gained *but one vote*, besides his own, in a *full Senate*, and when he was returned to the House, virtually abandoned his position.

Senator MALLORY is also mentioned by this writer as an opponent of the Coast Survey. During the last session of Congress that distinguished Senator, in the course of a debate on the Coast Survey, in open session, made the following remarks:

"The honorable Senator from —— has not, I presume, given that attention to the Coast Survey that he has to the general business of the Senate; perhaps the Senator never thought of the fact that to constitute a corps of men for the Coast Survey you have to select one in a hundred thousand. In the first place it takes an education peculiar for the service, and great practical experience. If there were no other work during the last year to demonstrate the efficiency and value of this corps, I could point to the harbor of Charleston alone."

"We owe it to civilized communities to furnish them with charts. Our self-respect will not allow us to remain idle and let the dangers of our coast be unknown to navigators who approach them."

This ingenious writer is very unfortunate in not having his "documents available." He seems, in fact, to have left them behind. His egregious blunder in referring to the Senator from Florida, betrays his ignorance of the subjects which he attempts to discuss; and we may add another quotation from Senator MALLORY'S speech, which will answer the writer's statement that the Western States have no interest in the Coast Survey, and "do not feel its benefits." Senator MALLORY says:

"The State of Illinois is immediately interested in the Coast Survey. Every bag of wheat she produces is enhanced or lessened in value by all the expenses which grow immediately, or are decreased, by the Coast Survey. They are enhanced by all the expenditures of shipment, by pilotage, by insurance, and by many other expenditures which the Coast Survey is intended immediately to decrease."

Not having exhausted his store of accusations, the writer sneers at Professor BACHE for not hazarding the success of this great national work by mingling with party politics. He directs his attacks upon every possible point, and to compass his end, even a political convulsion which would destroy the Coast Survey, would be a happy consummation of his hopes. The widow's tears might flow and the orphan call upon the sea to give up its dead, but there would be one who would shout in exultation; not because he has objected to the Coast Survey, but because his country's loss would be a gratification of his revenge.

He finally resolves upon one more effort, and aims a shot at the army; because, probably, Professor BACHE is a graduate of West Point. "Our noble-spirited volunteers should not be sent into the field under the command of officers who dig ditches on the wrong side of embankments, and the Mexican war, as well as the recent embroilment with Utah, demonstrates that we need no standing army." What this idea has to do with the mode of prosecution of the Coast Survey, which the writer set out to discuss, is not exactly understood.

In nothing does he seem to be so successful as in originating accusations and abusive epithets. "The Assistants of the Coast Survey," says he, "have become the scourge of men of science in this country, and the scorn of the same class everywhere. Tyrannical, contemptuous, and unjust at home, they are insolent and supercilious to the brotherhood of science abroad: The courtesies of the country are declined and its territory avoided by the most distinguished astronomers of the Old World, because their science has such representatives here. Known and divided under the apposite name of the mutual admiration society. Such is the power of the Coast Survey that the capabilities of mischief of so mean a society as the American Association for the Advancement of Science are kept unimpaired and under universal contempt and disgust."

The writer of this review of the anonymous letters in which the above chaste and beautiful language is found, sincerely regrets that it has been necessary to characterize those letters as malicious, wicked, and rancorous: but there has been no wish or attempt to recriminate: public taste and delicacy have been sufficiently outraged by this low mode of warfare, and by these accumulated attacks upon Professor BACHE, which, though anonymous, are yet known to originate from a single source, and though dictated by personal animosity, are made conspicuous and of public importance only by being combined with attacks upon our Coast Survey and other public institutions. It is thus that this "Iago" seeks to accomplish his unworthy ends; his victims are his country and his country's honor; his enemy—a friend of both; and although the acknowledgment is a compliment to his ingenuity, yet it cannot be said that his attacks are not injurious. Who is beyond the reach of a slanderous tongue? and what public officer living can say that there will be no sympathetic response to any false accusation which human ingenuity can bring against himself? But the poison of an insect may harm though it cannot kill, and these attacks, though venomous, will neither destroy the Coast Survey nor ruin its Superintendent. There is a voice mightier than that of one anonymous writer, which must be heard; and we shall see who will be sustained by the judgment of the world, Professor BACHE or his traducer. One who has examined

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Steam Fire-Engine.

When ROBERT L. STEVENS' and ISAAC NEWTON'S steamboats had regularly traveled over 20 miles an hour, the astonished people said "We will believe anything *now*." But when the simpler problem of efficient steam fire-engines was proposed, they cried out against it with one voice, as did their fathers against the steam-navigation projects of FULTON. To-day, however, our Young-American element, intoxicated with the new success of the great Innovator, has vibrated to the other extreme. At the earliest twinkle of the incendiary spark, hydra-headed monsters are to leap hissing into the middle danger, and drown the very smell of fire as with a mighty deluge.

Before the present excitement, therefore, shall have periled either lives or money, the increased security of our combustible metropolis depends equally on the promulgation of two opposite facts, which bound the safe middle ground lying between them.

First—The principles of construction already established by experience, conclusively prove that the steam fire-engine may be at once introduced, without risk, and with marked efficiency and economy over the hand-engine.

Second—In the *present state of the art* of building steam machinery, the steam fire-engine cannot be made to propel the miraculous volumes of water to the fearful altitudes, and on the instantaneous notice, which enthusiasts predict, with positive safety and continuity of action, and with that ease of locomotion which of all other requisites is most imperative.

The philosophy of preventing a conflagration is well understood. A feeble stream or a few spasmodic showers at the first alarm, or a deluge after the fire has won the advantage, are equally unavailing. Four distinct conditions of water supply are necessary.

First, and chief—It must be continuous and unfaltering. The power of the hand pump, after the first spasm, is intermittent and precarious; the power of the steam pump is limited by no human endurance; it *never* tires. This fact needs enunciation merely, not proof. The question now is, can the other imperative conditions be as well or better met in connection with this untiring power of steam?

Second—The water supply must be from the right quarter, be it easy or difficult of access, in narrow alleys, over ruins and rubbish, as well as through broad, paved streets. Of course, Mr. Enthusiast, the lumbering engine which won't turn round in that narrow alley will throw twice as far and fast as the little machine which we can tumble over the stones and bring to its work in every changing emergency, *provided* you do not spend all the available time in replacing bursted hose, climbing six-story ladders with great refractory pipes, and dragging through crowds and around corners the ponderous water-distributing apparatus, which is already a good load for all the men *who can get hold of it*. The size of a fire-engine is limited by the size of the men who handle the hose. We can build an engine that will throw a river over a mountain,—*who will hold the butt?* If, on the contrary, we take all the water from one fountain of concentrated power, through a larger number of small hose, the case is not bettered. Were the engine not automatically regulated, half the hose would burst if the other half were accidentally shut off. Perfect automatic regulation would complicate the parts, increase their cost, impair their durability and peril their usefulness. The friction and stoppage of water in long pipes running over all sorts of obstructions, under rubbish and around corners, the time occupied in untangling them to change their position, the accidental necessity of shifting the huge engine itself, and many other serious difficulties, oppose the use of concentrated power. The flames will get the start of it while it is getting its forces into line. The power must be distributed at every available point, and all its appurtenances must be as completely in the hands of a few men as is a piece of flying artillery. As far as *size* is concerned, the steam-engine is the greatest power in the smallest space, and therefore answers to this condition.

Third—The engine must be provided with sufficient power, in proportion to its weight, to enable it to pass from its station to any required position at the fire as rapidly as it *is safe for vehicles to run in the streets.* To give it an excess of power which it could not be permitted to use, would be as absurd as to give it an excess of weight which would prevent its being brought to its work at all. A certain known difference exists between the dead weight of an engine, and the locomotive power that can be advantageously applied to it. This proportionate difference must be preserved within all the desirable limits of pumping capacity. These limits are well defined. An engine that supplies more than two three-inch hose, cannot be made to use its full power at the available moment. Larger hose cannot be handled nor depended upon. The other extreme is worse. An engine that cannot throw continuously through a seven-eighths nozzle to the top of any roof, will make a poor show, however easily it may be handled in close quarters. A small stream will be evaporated by the rising heat before it reaches the source of flame.

The steam-engine is necessarily heavier than the hand-engine, because, unlike the latter, *it carries its pumping power.* For this reason, in the present state of the machinist's art, the larger class of steam fire-engines are too heavy for hand-propulsion, and for the same reason also self-propulsion is suggested. We do not drag a horse to a tread-mill with a steam-engine, and *then* set his own muscles to work; why should we drag a steam-engine to its duty with a horse? The merits of this question must be considered hereafter. Horses, however, are well enough compared with hand-propulsion, if their number is limited. Those engines which will best fulfill the other requirements may be constructed to weigh less than 6,000 pounds, and therefore can be drawn by two horses, at most, as fast as is compatible with safety. For example, the "Lawrence" engine, which was really the successful competitor at the late Boston trial, weighed, with water, 7,870 pounds. Her builders and engineers generally know that, at a reasonable increase of cost, they can put the same power and stability into three tons weight. The utmost desirable portability in the largest class of engine, *whose hose can be handled*, is merely a question of cost, and no longer an unsettled problem in mechanics. If there is any one combination of steam-machinery which more than others demands the least weight and the greatest power, it is the steam fire-engine. Many defects will impair its usefulness, but clumsiness will kill it outright. And of all other machines, the steam fire-engine is most susceptible of this improvement. The difference in cost between the best and the worst is only a few hundred dollars; the increased protection afforded by a light engine of large power over a clumsy machine of the same power, is a question of millions of dollars.

In a word, then, the proportions of steam fire-engines must immediately and broadly deviate from the proportions of the American locomotive engine, which is so far their prototype. *Hollow* cast parts must be substituted for solid cheap cast-iron parts of four times the necessary weight. Steel boilers, *one*-eight inch thick, are beginning to supplant riveted iron boilers *three*-eighths inch thick. If we cannot yet use steel let us at least abandon the absurd practice of riveting iron boiler-plates, a process which requires nearly double the necessary weight of metal. Locomotive fire-box sheets were welded twenty years ago. Such construction settles the question of durability also, which is an essential feature.

We shall be borne out by all the engineers in Christendom in laying down one fundamental condition, to wit: If the proportions of power and dead weight of steam fire-engines are to be directed by strictly commercial standards, and on the sole basis of *first cost*, their failure will be conspicuous and disgraceful,—far more so than the failure of the various other counting-room-engineering schemes, with which Wall-street is pregnant from time to time.

Fourth—The steam fire-engine must comply with the conditions of safety.

Continuity of action, limited size and weight, and strong materials and proportions, do not guarantee this condition; on the contrary, they render it more difficult. For this reason quacks and enthusiasts will be tempted to tamper with the stronghold of power and safety—the boiler. It is very easy to abbreviate proportion and weight by making anhydrous steam out of spray, in hot coils and pipes, a cylinder full at a time, but the state of the art does not vouch for the safety of this process *yet*. Boilers which can raise steam from cold water in three minutes, can do almost anything else in the next three minutes if they are not vigilantly watched. In the confusion of a conflagration, in narrow streets crowded with half-crazed men, where passionate emulation tramples over cautious judgment, the boiler of a steam-engine must have a *reliable water level* of wide range, and as large proportionate steam and water room as is provided in the locomotive. Any respectable boiler can raise steam as soon as it can be brought to the fire and connected. Greater rapidity of steam generation would be at the expense of safety and economy. When more rapid connections can be made, and greater locomotive speed allowed, the boiler will have grown equal to its increased duties.

It therefore appears, first, that steam fire-engines of the most desirable size and capacity are already successful,—their continuity of action greatly overbalancing their increased weight; second, this proportion of weight to strength can be immediately and effectually reduced to the lowest desirable standard, vastly increasing the margin of the boiler safety. It is a mere question of *cost*, at which it is suicidal to falter for an instant. Go to the *railroad*, consider her ways and be wise.

Accident to the Sabine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my remarks, the other day, concerning the accident to the *Sabine*, I stated on the authority of letter-writers that the ship was lying to under a close-reefed maintopsail, close-reefed foresail, fore-topmast-staysail and main trysail, and that, I supposed, she was "forced in" her bow ports while under this sail. A ship is not strictly lying to when she has headway on her. In a very heavy gale of wind a ship, under the above sail, would be forced ahead some three or four knots an hour. She would, at such a time, lie over very much, and would strain herself very much; but she would not damage her steering gear or rudder, and though she might throw the water high over the bows, or even dart furiously through a sea, she would hardly have her decks swept by a sea.

It is when a ship is lying to in the strict sense of the word—that is, when she has no headway through the water—that she is in imminent danger. At such a time, she falls off with a stern-board, which is assisted by the helm being alee; she passes through the trough of the sea, and may, at this time, be boarded by a sea that will stave in her bulwarks and sweep her decks, if not throw her on her beam-ends. The wind, now, gets well aft on her weather quarter, and, acting on the masts, spars and hull, she is given headway, which, with the helm still alee, causes her to come back to her first position, passing again through the trough of the sea and being liable again to have her decks swept by a sea boarding her. It is supposed that the injuries to rudders and steering gear takes place while the ship is falling off with her rapid stern board. If, at this moment, the tiller were not held or confined alee, but left to play about, it might be that, violent as its motion would be from side to side, it yet would not become seriously injured, or would it seriously injure the rudder. But, as I said before, the first great principle in seamanship, next to keeping off rocks and shoals, is to keep steerage way or headway on the ship. My own opinion is that this can always be done even in the very heaviest weather by a judicious distribution of the sails. I except those moments when a violent squall is raging, during which, if you can, it is best to let the ship recede from the wind, that is, scud. Hurricanes are but prolonged squalls, and the only difficulty in managing them is that you may be restricted by sea room.

No ship can well be lost that has her centre of gravity so secured as that it cannot shift, and has her hatches so secured as that water cannot get below. But this is a digression. If the wind increase so that you cannot carry your lofty sails, then, with storm trysails in good order, a storm mizzen and a fore-topmast staysail, you may ride out almost any gale. It might be necessary to reduce the size of your trysails by two reefs, but, then, they should be so hoisted as to catch the wind over the bulwarks and boat, otherwise they might neither have the effect of steadying the ship nor of giving her headway through the water. I have seen a frigate buckle low down under this sail, and then rise beautifully as the squall passed over, all the while with headway on her, and the helm amidships. She could neither fall off nor come to by reason of the adjustment of her sails. Now, if you had set the maintopsail, she would either have carried away something during those qualls or she would have

[illegible] likely drawn towards the Provinces of Sonora, and especially to Guayamas, its principal seaport, as the proposed termination of the Pacific Railroad, perhaps a slight description of the place and its inhabitants, from "one who has been there," may not be uninteresting.

Guayamas is situated on an inlet of the Gulf of California, in nearly lat. 28° north and long. 35° west from Washington. It is snugly ensconced in a sort of recess among the high and barren hills which border the Gulf, a situation productive of the most suffocating heat in the Summer months, owing to the reflection of the sun's rays from the bare rocks and sand, and the prevalence of a species of sirocco which blows unintermittingly from the last of May till the 1st of September. During the Winter, however, the climate is delightful, somewhat like our pleasantest Spring days, and the inhabitants say is beneficial to the consumptive. The health of the town and of the adjacent country is uniformly good. It has never been visited, as far as I can learn, by any epidemic, although a few cases of cholera occurred here a Summer or two ago; with but one fatal result however.

My first view of the town was from the water. Our ship was anchored some three or four miles distant in the bay, which, bye-the-bye, is very commodious and safe, and during the pull to the shore we had ample time to make our observations and comments. The first object of attraction was the cemetery, which was on the beach about a quarter of a mile to the right of the town, and drew our attention from the peculiarity of its monuments, all of which were remarkable for a certain Turkish style, corresponding to the Eastern burying-grounds, or to the peculiar ornaments of BARNUM's mansion at Iranistan. On a subsequent visit to this spot we were shown the graves of the unfortunate victims of the first fillibuster expedition in '47, whose resting-place is unmarked by any monument and whose names are now forgotten. One broken shaft has an anecdote connected with it, which was told us, with considerable "*empressement*," by our cicerone, as a proof of Mexican skill. In the year 1850, he said, Guayamas enjoyed the honor of a visit from a celebrated artillery officer who was requested to exhibit his proficiency with the only field-piece possessed by the town, and posted at that time at a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile from the cemetery. Proceeding to the fort, he leveled the gun and sighted it with great care, choosing this particular shaft as a mark. On the clearing away of the smoke, the top of the shaft was found to be gone, and it has always been kept unrepaired as a monument of Mexican skill and *clear-sightedness!*

The houses of the town are mostly built of a brown stone found in great abundance near at hand. Some of them are two stories in height, but the majority are but one. They are large, square edifices, inclosing a garden in the centre, and are built with reference to the great heat of the Summer months. They were ranged along the water's edge in regular squares, and remind one of the West Indian towns, or the small country villages of Spain. On landing, we were subjected to a slight examination at the Custom-house, to the intense amusement of a score or two of ragged Laqué Indians and sundry small Mexicans in very short and dilapidated *ponchas*. A few minutes sufficed for our examination, and we walked up to the hotel or *posada*. The Plaza is unlike those of Mazatlan and Tepic, which are laid out tastefully, with orange-trees and flowering-plants, set out for shade to the benches placed beneath, and is simply a square plat of ground surrounded by the same unvarying house-fronts, with shutters closed and iron bars up, presenting a most uninviting appearance. The sole exceptions to this dull uniformity, were the open warehouses of Señor JUANDRO and Mr. ROBINSON; the former a French gentleman of great intelligence and distinguished for his politeness to strangers, the latter an Englishman, who settled in Guayamas some thirty years since, and has made his fortune by his industry and application in a place where strangers are looked upon with a jealous eye. Immediately opposite the store of Mr. ROBINSON, stands a half-finished Church, the best testimony to the inefficiency or dishonesty of the Catholic priests, who are the curse of the Province. Money enough has been contributed at different times to build three Churches like it, but the sanctuary remains unfinished, while a handsome house has arisen for the "padre," which is furnished better than any private residence in Guayamas, the disinterested priest all the while uttering the most heart-rending complaints of the scarcity of the sacred fund, and the low state of Christian charity in the breasts of his parishioners. Three cracked bells are suspended in front of the edifice, whose jangling tones clash out early every morning, and late every evening, to mark the hours of prayer—hours whose sole observance, I fear, consists in this idle ceremony. We found quite a respectable hotel, as far as the edibles were concerned—the less said about the sleeping accommodations the better.

The keeper of this house was a Frenchman; indeed, the greater part of the business and trade in town is in the hands of foreigners—the natives preferring their *siesta* and cigarillo to all the charms of amassing pesos, rials and doubloons. After a comfortable dinner, very refreshing to palates whose sole nourishment for many weeks had been salt beef and preserved meats, we started on an exploring expedition.

The principal street is quite wide, well laid out, and graced by the best houses of the town. It likewise boasts an apothecary's shop, kept by Doctor SPENCE, a Scotchman, son of the Captain of the Port. One of the first sights that struck our American eyes, as singular, was a gang of galley slaves, chained each to the other's leg, and engaged in cleaning the streets. On this street is quite a garden, constructed at great expense by Mr. ROBINSON, the trees being brought from Mazatlan, Tepic, and towns under warmer skies than those of Sonora. The chief characteristics of Guayamas are abundance of dust and dirt, hot pavements, drunken Indians, and mongrel curs, that snap and snarl at every passer-by. Dirty, ragged, and insolent, the Saqui Indians are to be found lying around in groups, wherever a gleam of sunlight strikes, gambling at monte for rials and medios, and when these are gone staking their clothing, their anticipated wages, anything that is worth the trouble of gaining. Ask one of them to do a job and you will probable receive an insolent stare or still more insolent answer. They are pretty careful as a general thing how they answer Americans, as experience has taught them that such visitants do not possess the same lazy equanimity which distinguishes the native Mexican.

The population of Guayamas is mixed, consisting of Mexicans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Saqui Indians, and a sprinkling of almost every nation under the sun—in all, about 5,000 souls. In former years it was a place of some trade, and considerable vivacity was displayed in the national sports of bull and cock-fighting. Balls and parties, too, were quite numerous, but now it would be difficult to conceive of a more desolate or dreary place. Trade is stagnant, and the social element dead. At times one may walk the streets hour after hour without noticing any signs of life except in the miserable dogs that infest the place. It is truly lamentable to observe the ravages of civil dissension in this unhappy country. To see this beautiful province lying waste, its unsurpassed agricultural advantages unimproved, its seaports destitute of trade, and overrun by savage hordes of Indians, awakens mingled sympathy and indignation. Its possession by the United States, could it be obtained by fair treaty or honest barter, is a thing most earnestly to be desired. Guayamas affords unsurpassed advantages for the terminus of the contemplated railroad to the west coast of the Pacific. A line of steamers would make communication with San Francisco and Oregon easy and rapid, and the whole of the Gulf of California would be at once thrown open to navigation and the spread of commerce. The measure would meet with approbation from all the citizens of Guayamas, Hermosillo, and the adjacent country, whose coöperation would be useful. Already their eyes are turned to the United States, as the country that must relieve them from their embarrassments. Perhaps there are some among the native inhabitants that would oppose the annexation of Sonora violently and obstinately, but there is enough of the naturalized foreign element there to carry the day. These men, admitted at once by Mexican law to privileges of citizenship, whose perceptions are clear, and unbiassed by national prejudice, see the advantages of such a measure, and the brilliant prospects it would open to them, and so advocate it warmly. I have talked with many of the residents of Sonora, especially those living on the shores of the Gulf, and they appear to regard the question of annexation with a degree of favor totally unexpected by me. While no men would be more prompt to repel the unauthorized efforts of fillibusterism, none would be more eager to meet the United States on the question of a fair and manly adjustment by barter. They wish for it, they hope for it, and in that hope we cordially sympathize. Let American enterprise and activity once effect a settlement in Sonora, and in ten years, or less, we shall see an astonishing change, in agriculture, in commerce and in the political regulations of the province. Break down the infamous custom-house system now in vogue, introduce our free government, restrain the hordes of Indians that lay waste its borders, and I know of no country whose prospects would be brighter than Sonora's. That such an arrangement will eventually take place, there can be but little doubt. The hour of its occurrence is at hand, and brighter days are yet in store for this beautiful, but harrassed province. May they dawn speedily! A. M. T.

Who Invented Anæsthesia? Reply to Dr. Watson's Statement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed in the editorial department of your paper, a few weeks since, an exceedingly well written article, headed "Who Invented Anæsthesia," which I read with satisfaction, not because it did full justice (as I thought) to the claims of the late HORACE WELLS, of Hartford, Conn., but because it seemed to me to be characterized with moderation and impartiality, and exhibited much knowledge of the subject. It did not occur to me that any of the friends of the claimants (viz.: Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, and WM. T. G. MORTON, of Boston, and the late Mr. WELLS) would or could complain of your article, or arraign the fairness of your statements, or the justness of your conclusions.

But Dr. JOHN WATSON, a surgeon of this City, who subscribes himself "Chairman of the Executive Committee," appears in your paper of the 8th inst., and manifests, I am sorry to observe, considerable dissatisfaction with your performance. He seems to have taken offence because you did not, in treating of this matter, exhibit WM. T. G. MORTON as the principal figure on the canvas, or rather because you did not exclude every other figure therefrom. He says that the emanations of your pen are "vitiated by an imperfect knowledge of the controversy, to which that discovery has given rise, besides being of a nature to obscure the truth and do great injustice." To which the learned Doctor graciously adds, in a parenthesis, "When I am sure there was no such intention." Now I propose by a brief exposition of facts to put the Doctor himself in a parenthesis, and to show that his article displays no *knowledge* of the subject whatever, "*besides being of a nature to obscure the truth and do great injustice*," (and being of a charitable-framed mind I must add,) "*when I am sure there was no such intention.*"

The learned Doctor interposes two pleas in bar of any consideration of the claims which are and at all times have been before the public in opposition to the pretensions of WM. T. G. MORTON, viz., those of JACKSON and WELLS, and particularly the latter—the first plea is "*post facto*," to use the Doctor's own elegant latinity, and the other consists in the mere parade of the names of DANIEL WEBSTER, RUFUS CHOATE, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Gov. BANKS, besides those of Ex-Governors and many other characters, professional and non-professional, no doubt all very respectable, which I cannot here enumerate, as my object is to answer the communication, not repeat it.

What does the Doctor mean when he says that the claims now made in the names of JACKSON and WELLS are "*post facto*." Literally, these words import *after the fact*. After what fact, good Doctor? Do you mean to intimate that the claims of HORACE WELLS are now advanced for the first time, or that those claims were formerly abandoned, and that they are now revived? If so, you are egregiously mistaken. It is true that H. W. has long been in his grave, and it is equally true that his family have had no Tuckerman to back up an appeal to the justice of their country; but when MORTON made his foray on the Treasury of the United States, at the Thirty-second Congress, (1851,) to the tune of $100,000, Mrs. WELLS, the widow of H. W., contrived to make her case known to the Senate, and, in consequence, the proposed appropriation of the sum above named was rejected by a vote of 28 in the negative to only 17 in the affirmative.

Dr. WATSON says that MORTON "has had favorable reports from the majority of every Committee in both branches of every Congress which has ever examined his claims." This I deny. The reports of the Committees are always printed, and are a part of the "Pub. Docs.;" they are bound up in volumes, and are to be found in the libraries of Congress. Surely, the Doctor can produce them if any such exist. It is true MORTON has printed what purports to be a report in his favor by a Committee of the House at the first session of the Thirty-second Congress, but that report was never, in fact, made—it is not among the "Pub. Docs.," and I have no evidence that it is printed accurately, or even that it was ever agreed on, except the word of the "persecuted" Dr. MORTON, and those may rely on that who choose to. And it is equally true that, at the same session, Mr. BORLAND, of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved, in the Senate, an amendment to the Army bill in favor of MORTON to the amount of $100,000, which was rejected, as already stated. I never knew whether Mr. BORLAND, in submitting that proposition, did or did not act under the direction of the Committee; but if he did, it is certain he made no report other than to offer the amendment.

But of one thing the public may rest assured, that the hearing before the one Committee or the other was entirely *ex parte*. Mrs. WELLS and family were not present, and had no notice to be present, and their case was made known to the Senate only by the verbal representations of my colleague (the Hon. Mr. TOUCEY, the present Secretary of the Navy) and myself.

At the Second Session of the same Congress (1852) the Senate raised on the memorial of CHARLES THOMAS WELLS, son of HORACE, a Select Committee on this subject, of which I had the honor to be a member. This Committee, on full consultation, agreed to refer the whole subject to the Circuit Court within and for the Northern District of New-York, which the Senate agreed to, but the House rejected, and consequently, the matter fell through. Dr. WATSON says that this proposition was "made by Dr. MORTON himself, in order to promote a complete judicial inquiry." Another mistake by the learned gentleman! I know the fact to be otherwise. Besides, the bill reported from the Select Committee had a preamble, which, after briefly referring to the discovery and its importance, concludes as follows:

"*Whereas, it is established that the discovery was made by some one of the three persons following, to wit: Wm. T. G. Morton, Charles T. Jackson, each of Boston, and Horace Wells, of Hartford, deceased, but it does not appear to the satisfaction of Congress which of these parties was the original true and first discoverer thereof: and whereas, Congress is willing to provide a recompense for such discovery when ascertained; therefore,*" &c.

It is in face of such facts as these that Dr. WATSON pretends that the members of Congress, by a large majority, were prepared to, and did, in fact, recognize MORTON as the true and only author of this great boon to humanity. If so, they had an odd way of manifesting their sentiments.

But, says the Doctor, such majority did "unite to petition the Executive to purchase Dr. MORTON's patent for the use of the Departments." Then I have merely to say they made fools of themselves, as the Executive could not purchase without an appropriation, and *that* every one of the honorable gentlemen knew. And besides, if the power existed, why did not the Executive, *alias* the President, purchase? Was it because he believed MORTON to be an impostor and his pretensions humbug?

The Doctor speaks of repeated applications made by Mr. MORTON to Congress, and repeated failures; but I know of only one appeal made by him, viz.: at the first session of the Thirty-second Congress, (1851.) At the second session (1852) the application was made by CHARLES THOMAS WELLS, as already stated. Certainly MORTON made no other appeal before I resigned my seat in the Senate, (May, 1854,) and if he has done so since, the fact has not come to my knowledge. The residue of the learned gentleman's communication is made up of a mere parade of names, one of which, DANIEL WEBSTER, I admit to have been illustrious. But what did Mr. WEBSTER know on this subject? Did he ever examine it? Is it not certain that he acted on hearsay and took the whole matter on trust. I am equally confident that neither Mr. CHOATE nor Mr. WINTHROP, nor Gov. BANKS has examined into the case of H. W., and I run no hazard in saying if Dr. W. can get either of them to say to the contrary that I will surrender the whole question.

And I have to say further that all the friends of WELLS will unite and coöperate with the "Chairman of the Executive Committee" in efforts to raise a most munificent reward in this behalf, provided the fund can be put into the hands of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE and the Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, of Hartford, late Chief Justice of Connecticut, both gentlemen of unspotted rectitude and unsurpassed ability, to be disposed of by them after hearing the parties, in conformity with their sense of right and justice. Such an arrangement I believe to be practicable—but as long as the learned Chairman persists in the effort to secure all the honors and rewards which shall be accorded to this discovery to a man who, I am satisfied, acted a part in the affair alike subordinate and unworthy, just so long I am on hand to resist it. Of this the public may be well assured.

But why, in place of parading names, did not the Doctor enter into the merits of the case? Why did he not state that it is proved by a whole cloud of witnesses that H. W. did, at Hartford, in the month of December, 1844, discover the principle and introduce the practice of Anæsthesia, by the use of the nitrous oxyde gas, which was continued openly and notoriously by himself and others up to the time of his death in 1848; and that this discovery was made, and practice commenced and continued for twenty-two months—that is to say, from December, 1844, to October, 1846,—before Dr. MORTON pretends to have made or announced any discovery in Boston. Why does he not make known the fact that MORTON married his wife in the vicinity of Hartford, was often there during the twenty-two months, had been the partner of Dr. WELLS, was on terms of intimacy with him, and thus acquired a full knowledge of his discovery long in advance of experimentation by himself? Why not the further fact that MORTON, in his memoir to the French Academy, admits that WELLS experimented in his presence at Boston, in the Winter of '44 and '45, with nitrous oxyd gas, though not with full success, thus showing that his attention was turned to this subject by WELLS, at least one year and a half before his own experiments, and making it morally certain that he must have known all about the success of WELLS and his associates at Hartford, amounting to several scores of trials, before his experiment at Boston, and to many hundred afterwards?

But the most remarkable circumstance attending the Doctor's communication is, that it omits all reference to the fact that WM. T. G. MORTON has in substance sworn positively that he is not the sole discoverer of Anæsthesia, or in other words, he has admitted under oath, that Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON was as much a participator in that affair as he was himself; as witness the specification for the patent obtained in their joint names for this discovery, which opens as follows, viz.:

To all persons to whom these presents shall come: Be it known that we, CHARLES T. JACKSON and WILLIAM T. G. MORTON, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented or discovered a new and useful improvement in surgical operations on animals, whereby we are enabled to accomplish many, if not all, operations, such as are usually attended with more or less pain and suffering, without any, or with very little pain to, or muscular action of persons who undergo the same; and we do hereby declare the following is a full and exact description of our said invention or discovery."

The specification then proceeds to set out the principle of the discovery and the *modus operandi*, and then concludes as follows:

"What we claim as our invention is the hereinbefore described means by which we are enabled to effect the above highly important improvement in surgical operations, viz.: By combining this with the application of ether, or the vapor thereof, substantially as above specified."

And as also witness to the same effect the oaths of both JACKSON and MORTON, as per certificate appended to the same specification, which is as follows:

"*State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.*—On this 27th day of October, A. D. 1846, personally appeared before me the above named CHARLES T. JACKSON and WILLIAM T. G. MORTON, and made oaths that *they do verily believe themselves to be the original and first inventors of the improvement hereinbefore described*, and that they do not know or believe the same to have ever before been known or used, and that they are citizens of the United States of America.

R. H. EDDY,
Justice of the Peace."

How Dr. WATSON, in face of such facts, can pretend that Dr. MORTON is solely entitled to the credit of this great discovery, is to me incomprehensible.

But it may be said that Doctor MORTON took a meritorious part in making known to the surgical profession in Boston the availability of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent, and that he is entitled to the credit therefor. This I would cheerfully concede, provided the name of CHARLES T. JACKSON was associated with his own in that effort, and provided he would abandon the flagitious attempt he is now and long has been making to rob H. WELLS of the honors and rewards justly due him as the first and only discoverer of anæsthesia, and the first to introduce it into practice. The principle having been once ascertained and one competent agent having been found, namely, nitrous oxyd gas, the discovery and use of other agents, such as chloric ether, by Dr. WARREN, of Boston, and chloroform, by Professor SIMPSON, of Edinburg, followed, of course. In fact, Dr. WELLS tested and used sulphuric ether at Hartford months before MORTON's experiments at Boston; but he preferred nitrous oxyd as the safer of the two agents and therefore used it in all cases without exception. But if we accord to MORTON the sole merit of introducing sulphuric ether, thus excluding JACKSON, contrary to his own oath, such introduction does not deserve the name of a discovery, as witness the following depositions from surgeons of this City, of the highest standing and character.

Extract from the deposition of Professor Willard Parker, of the City of New-York, as taken in A. D, 1852, to be laid before Congress:

"It has long been known that nitrous oxyd gas, sulphuric ether, chloric ether, and like substances, would produce intoxication and even insensibility; but it was not known that those agents could be so employed as to suspend all sensibility during surgical operations, and that too with safety, until the discovery of the late HORACE WELLS. I further say, it being known that nitrous oxyd would produce Anæsthesia in surgical operations, it would suggest to any one having any knowledge of the two substances that sulphuric ether would produce the same effect, and the substitution of the ether for the gas does not, in my opinion, merit the name of discovery. The merit should, in my judgment, be awarded to the man who first supplied either of those agents for anæsthetic purposes, and I am very confident and strong in the opinion that that man was the late HORACE WELLS, of Hartford."

Deposition of Dr. Valentine Mott, of the City of New-York, taken at the same time and for the same purpose:

I, VALENTINE MOTT, of the City of New York, surgeon, do affirm that the first intimation I ever had of the probable application of the influence of the nitrous oxyd gas or sulphuric ether, to obliterate all consciousness of pain in surgical operations, was derived from the late Dr. WELLS, of Hartford.

When on a visit to New-York, he called upon me and made the fact known. He stated that he had used ether for the extraction of teeth, and he believed that it might be employed, for the same purpose, in great surgical operations.

As he first applied the ether for the purpose of producing Anæsthesia, he is fully entitled to the credit and honor of the discovery.

This interview was some time before any publication was made, anywhere, on the subject.

My impression is, that as various chemical agents will produce Anæsthesia, they all may be used with proper care. I began with sulphuric ether, but after Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, sent me his pamphlet, I immediately had the chloroform made and have used it ever since, and am perfectly satisfied with it.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1852. VALENTINE MOTT.
Sworn to, before me, this 23d day of Dec., 1852.
H. A. KERR, Commissioner of Deeds.

The conclusion from the premises is inevitable that HORACE WELLS was not only the first to discover the principle of anæsthesia, but the first to introduce it into practice; that MORTON first acquired a thorough knowledge of the discovery of WELLS, and then applying to Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, was told by him that sulphuric ether would make a good substitute for the nitrous oxyd, and was fully instructed by Dr. J. as to the nature and properties of such substance, and then MORTON commenced his experiments, and finally, in conjunction with JACKSON, succeeded in attracting to the subject the notice of the surgical profession in Boston, who, though they treated poor WELLS with scorn in the Winter of 1844–45, soon began to appreciate and finally fully recognized its importance. In a short time MORTON entered on the business of usurping honors due alone to WELLS, which, as his friends believe, drove him into insanity and a premature grave. Ere long he fell on to Dr. JACKSON, and undertook, contrary to his own oath, to exclude him from a just appreciation in this connection, but I am sure all his efforts, in the judgment of candid and just men who can be induced to look into the subject, will prove vain. If the generous, philanthropic and affluent of this great City choose to pass by the destitute family of the real author of this benefaction to bestow some portion of their surplus wealth on such a character as WM. T. G. MORTON, it is an affair of their own—I certainly have no right to complain. But public sentiment is another matter, and with that element it is my privilege, as it is that of Dr. WATSON, to deal. I feel the most perfect assurance that the ultimate result will accord with what I believe to be truth, and that if a kind Providence shall spare my life a few years, I shall witness the day when the whole civilized world will acknowledge HORACE WELLS to be the greatest benefactor which the Nineteenth Century has bestowed on mankind.

TRUMAN SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1858.

Essays at Sanitary Improvement.

A number of the friends of Sanitary and Moral Improvement have been holding a series of meetings in the Cooper Institute, to compare views and discuss the best methods of securing their ends. Over these meetings Dr. BATCHELDER, of the Academy of Medicine, has presided, and Dr. AGNEW has acted as Secretary. Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, EDWARD COOPER, Gen. WETMORE, Dr. REID, of Edinburgh, and some twenty physicians have uniformly been present and taken part in the proceedings. Several gentlemen actively connected with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, have set forth the considerations of humanity and philanthropy involved in the question. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Mr. HALLIDAY and others, have labored to show that an effort in this direction is absolutely necessary for the religious interests of the poor and uneducated. Gen. MATHER and CLINTON ROSEVELT, Esq., have urged the political economy of an undertaking in this direction. Dr. HARRIS and Dr. MCNULTY have attempted to show that the ratio of mortality in this City is unnecessarily very great; that thousands of lives are lost annually, which proper Sanitary inspection would have saved, and that the commercial losses by unnecessary epidemics are enormous.

Dr. MCNULTY took the black-board to demonstrate his assertions. The City Inspector fixes the average annual mortality from 1850 to 1857 at 23,275. The average population of the City during these 7 years was 595,433. The ratio of deaths, then, was one in every 25 18-100 inhabitants. The population of London (by the census of 1851) was 2,362,236, and the mortality in London in 1857 was but 56,786—or a ratio of one death in 42 of the population. Had the ratio of mortality of New-York been no greater than of London, we should have saved 9,098 lives annually. Yet no one pretends that there are any good reasons why London should afford its inhabitants any better health or greater longevity than New-York. But for every case of unnecessary death there were probably 28 cases of unnecessary sickness, which gives us during each year an aggregate of 72,784 cases of unnecessary sickness. Dr. MCNULTY estimated the number of days lost by each sick person at 7, which shows 1,783,208 days lost every year. The Doctors' fees, nurses' bills, medicines and funeral expenses he averages at $2 a day, which gives $3,566,416 loss from this source annually to our population.

Again, of the 9,048 unnecessary deaths, about 2,000 were probably adults; multiply this number by 28—the average of the sick to each death—and by 75—the average value in cents of the laborer's day's work—and we find the loss of labor from this cause, $280,000 annually. To sum all up:

Total expense of attending unnecessary sickness annually	$3,566,416
Value of labor lost annually	280,000
Total	$3,846,416
Unnecessary loss of life in 7 years	63,666

At the last meeting Dr. MCNULTY estimated, but not so minutely, the damage to New-York from the prevalence of small-pox, which he deemed as in almost every case needless—and from epidemic, which a thorough system of Sanitary inspection would avert. At the same meeting a proposition was discussed for the formation of an association to carry out the views of the Sanitary Reformers. One gentleman thought such an association could do a great deal of good by public lectures, by appeals through the Press, by distributing pertinent tracts setting forth the value of sunlight, fresh air, cleanliness and temperance. Dr. BIBBINS said the objection to tracts, and to wrapping sanitary suggestions around every bottle of medicine sold from the dispensaries, was the fact that the people who need just such information cannot read. Mr. D. B. SCOTT, said that in the public schools these wholesome doctrines must be it stilled into the youth; the value of air, light and cleanliness would never be appreciated until a generation grew up to whom they had been fed with their elementary instructions. The conclusion seemed to be reached early by the meeting, that it was an absolute necessity to have all Sanitary offices in the City filled by men acquainted with the rules of Hygiene, the laws of health and disease, and by instinct and education competent to trace epidemics to their subtle causes. The room which the proprietor of the Cooper Institute has generously furnished the Reformers for their meetings is a long, narrow apartment, beautifully seated and carpeted, and ventilated by two closed windows at one end, and by a single narrow and open window over the door of the other.

How to Save Vessels on a Lee Shore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned desires, for the sake of the shipping interests of the world, to suggest a method of saving vessels on a lee coast and dragging anchors. It has been laid before Lieutenant MAURY, the "storm king," and he says "Try it." Not having a storm at our command, and much less a ship which any owner is willing to risk a run ashore in a gale for any such experiment, I can only ask of all who may have occasion and opportunity to try it, and favor the writer with an account of the result, nor shall we claim salvage if any are unwilling to pay it.

But to the method:

Suppose a vessel on a lee shore and the anchors will not hold; bend all the cables on board in one line, with both ends to the ring of one anchor. Take a turn around the forward capstan; and then, stretching on to the capstan aft, take another turn of the cable around that and now let go the anchor.

Supposing the forward capstan to strain first on the cable and anchor, and that the anchor drags, heave on the after capstan and pay out equally at the same time on the forward capstan. This will have the effect of bringing the waves to act on the side and keel of the ship as the wind operates on the rails of a vessel beating to windward, and she must swing around and work to windward. Continue the operation of hauling in by the forward capstan and paying out at an after hawse-hole as at first, and the vessel will continue to work to windward, until at length she will ride easily; or should she drag, it will be parallel with the lee coast, if that should be dead to leeward; but if there should be an irregular line of coast so that it may be safer to drag one way rather than the other, it is only to haul on the after capstan from the larboard if you wish to work to starboard or *vice versâ*.

But if no ground can be reached by any cable on board, then the only means we can discover, in a last extremity, is to rig a square sail of the strongest canvas, with lines from the extremities of the two spars, on which the canvas may be stretched as the chains of a pair of scales support the scales from the scale beam. After belaying on a small anchor, or any weight to sink the lowermost spar, so that the sail may hold upon the water, a tolerable substitute for an anchor may be made, and then work with it as above detailed.

Had the *Agamemnon* rigged out something like this, after cutting away her fore and mainmast, her head might have been forced to meet the sea upon her forward quarter, and so may any vessel, in the last extremity, avoid foundering in the trough of the sea.

Indeed, while mind is stronger than mere matter, there is no excuse for shipwrecks or fire, or any *great* accidents at sea. The prejudices of sailors against an unlucky officer or ship are not without a foundation, in sound philosophy, and just as surely as that

"No man ere found a happy life by chance,"

so surely

"If we look into the lives of these they term unfortunate, will we find that they have been unwise."

This may seem to be a hard saying of the poet. And yet any one who has been much at sea and witnessed the conduct, and estimated well the genius and capacity of officers, must admit, that with some there is a feeling of perfect security, while with others there arises an involuntary affirmative never to sail a second time with them.

The undersigned would not, by this, claim infallibility, but even failing experiments, properly considered, become like the mast head of a wreck, a beacon to succeeding navigators to avoid sunken rocks and breakers. But, I repeat, if any should think well enough of the above suggestions of a landsman to try them, they will confer a favor on the undersigned by writing the result to him at New-York.

Respectfully, CLINTON ROOSEVELT.

The Tax List for 1858.

The following statement shows the amount of Taxes received each day, at the Receiver's Office, since the 15th of October:

To Oct. 15	$1,253,190 56	Oct. 23	$184,347 77
Oct. 15	149,884 09	Oct. 25	183,591 01
Oct. 16	137,023 23	Oct. 26	196,353 08
Oct. 18	205,299 76	Oct. 27	188,038 35
Oct. 19	164,802 55	Oct. 28	166,348 82
Oct. 20	169,598 82	Oct. 29	127,481 64
Oct. 21	194,565 25	Oct. 30	186,730 76
Oct. 22	229,532 95		
Total to Oct. 30			$3,736,788 64
Nov. 1	$40,336 64	Nov. 16	$121,724 60
Nov. 2	31,352 21	Nov. 17	119,898 44
Nov. 3	45,599 14	Nov. 19	111,705 04
Nov. 4	52,555 11	Nov. 20	124,316 94
Nov. 5	69,711 20	Nov. 22	166,858 22
Nov. 6	40,882 38	Nov. 23	179,358 80
Nov. 8	68,039 29	Nov. 24	165,013 61
Nov. 9	68,579 60	Nov. 25	209,571 29
Nov. 10	88,770 76	Nov. 26	256,047 88
Nov. 11	73,608 80	Nov. 27	244,217 31
Nov. 12	68,774 72	Nov. 29	314,473 11
Nov. 13	62,097 81	Nov. 30	410,456 56
Nov. 15	97,948 91		
Total in November			$3,231,898 37
Total amount liquidated to Dec. 1			$6,968,687 01
Tax paid in Sept., 1857		$928,472 72	
Tax paid in Oct., 1857		1,292,321 54	
Tax paid in Nov., 1857		3,390,377 67—	$5,611,171 93
Excess of 1858 over 1857			$1,357,515 08
Amount of Tax Levy for 1858			$8,620,926 72
Amount collected to Dec. 1			6,968,687 01
Balance unpaid			$1,652,239 71

The above is a full statement of the Taxes received for 1858 up to Dec. 1. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

The President's Message for California.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The President's Message and the reports of the heads of departments destined for California, which arrived on Sunday by Mr. CORBIN, special messenger from Washington, were forwarded early on Monday morning by the Southern Overland Mail route, in charge of Mr. PARDEE, of New-York. The Mail Company will make extraordinary efforts to accomplish the trip in fifteen days, but in case of a prospect of failure, Mr. PARDEE will abandon the coach and proceed on horseback or otherwise with the utmost possible speed. Mr. PARDEE has been detailed expressly for this service by Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and is represented to be a man of great energy and perseverance, capable of enduring an immense amount of physical fatigue. The design is to beat both the Panama and Tehuantepec lines of steamers. Extensive preparations were made by the contractors on the Salt Lake Route to express the documents through, but they failed to receive copies.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.—The efforts of Mr. MAGNAN, the agent of the Juarez party, who is now here from Mexico, are not to negotiate a loan from this Government, but from individual capitalists. His object in calling upon Mr. BUCHANAN was to influence, if possible, the recognition of the Juarez party as the Government of Mexico, in order to render the task of effecting a loan easier. Señor MATA, who is now on his way hither, comes, it is said, with credential from JUAREZ as Minister to this Government. The chief reason why it is desired that this Government should recognize the Juarez Government in Mexico, before a loan is effected, is, no doubt, because the conveyance of titles to lands in Sonora, which are to be given as security for this loan by the Juarez party, would, in that case, be regarded by this Government as valid; and, even if Sonora shall hereafter come into possession of the United States, the capitalists who make these advances now will be able to hold their security. Or, if the Juarez party should subsequently be overthrown, the security of the loan will still have to be respected by any other party which may hereafter gain the ascendency in Mexico. As for Mr. MAGNAN's success, in effecting a loan, there can be little doubt of that if this Government previously recognizes the Juarez party in Mexico as the Government of that country.—*Washington Star, Dec. 1.*

For several months past, a Hungarian peddler, by the name of Moses Loeb, has been driving a sharp and paying business among the farmers of Ohio, by selling them worthless and rotten auction goods at the rate of $6 a yard, but was caught a few days ago, and is in prison at Columbus. He claimed to be in partnership with KOSSUTH, for the introduction of Hungarian sheep in the United States, and sold his cloth as the produce of these sheep.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* appears in a new dress, and a new vignette head, and is improved.

Sonora and Chihuahua.

From the Washington Union.

The recommendation in the Message of the President, that the United States should assume a temporary protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua, is founded not only in just right of reprisal for aggravated and long-continued outrages upon American citizens, but upon principles of self-preservation and upon humanity for the people of these frontier States. The condition of these States, although similar in point of misgovernment and oppression, is not the same in degree. Sonora contains 15,000,000 acres of land, and a population of about 120,000 souls, including Indians. Of this number a reliable authority estimates only five per cent. as being able to read and write. The number of inhabitants who call themselves *white*—"*gente de razon*"—does not probably exceed 30,000.

Sonora is, beyond all doubt, the richest mineral region in the known world, blessed with a fine climate, and in the valleys the richest soil. Sugar, cotton, wheat, corn, peas, beans, all the fruits grow in a luxuriousness and profusion unknown even to our Southern possessions. The people are naturally docile, and accustomed to labor, caring only to be let alone to make the State rich and prosperous by their quiet toil. With all these advantages, Sonora is today in the most miserable condition. The whole State is the prey of the Apache Indians. All cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of the towns, is abandoned. The high-roads are daily stained with the blood of the people. The whole mining region of the northern portion of the State is abandoned and the commercial world is deprived of the silver which it so much needs. From researches which will shortly be made public through the Indian Department, it is ascertained that more than one-fourth of the Gila Apaches are Mexican children who have been carried into captivity and have grown up savage. Annually, hundreds of both sexes are captured. They never return except when familiarized with the Indian life. What is this to the United States? And where is our authority to avenge the wrongs of assassins inflicted upon a foreign population? The answer is plain. *These have their haunts in the United States north of the Gila River.* From the valleys of its northern branches they descend into Sonora and Chihuahua, plunder, murder, and take prisoners, and return with their ill-gotten booty to their homes, where they remain until want or inclination again sends them forth. Secure in their retreat, when they have crossed our boundary line—which the Mexican dare not cross—they pursue their way leisurely back. We, in effect, give shelter to these predatory bands, and become *participes criminis* in the despoiling of the fairest province upon which the sun ever shone. More than this—Arizona, which has been gradually growing in importance since its acquisition, is made the high road of the despoilers; and its development, which promises to augment in so great a degree the wealth of the world, is checked; our people, the sturdy pioneers of civilization, are robbed; our only mail communication overland to the Pacific throughout the year is liable to be stopped; and we have no redress. The wily savage, the Apache, after a severe outrage upon our side of the line, retreats into Mexico, where we cannot follow him, makes a temporary peace with the nearest Mexican authority, and remains until a greater temptation offers. The Mexican Government affords neither protection nor redress. Our readers will observe that we have touched only one phase of this question. This alone would have justified us long since in establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. We are assured upon competent authority that protection by the United States from the Apaches will be received by the people with a gratitude which no words can express.

The Sons of Robert Burns.

From the Boston Transcript.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 23, 1858.

* * * Last night, Thursday, Mr. T. gave a dinner party, which I enjoyed so much, as you will believe when I tell you that I went to the dinner table on the arm of Colonel BURNS, son of the celebrated poet, ROBERT BURNS, and sat next to and conversed with him all dinner time. Next but one to him sat "WILLIE" BURNS, the eldest son of the poet—that is, older than his brother, Colonel BURNS, although the *latter* appears to be very much older; he seems quite infirm, but tells me, that he will be 64 years old only, next month—his hair is white as snow, and his hand trembles very much. His brother (the older of the twain) is much stouter, his hair not gray, and his step firm. I can hardly believe yet that he is the older, although Colonel BURNS assured me that *himself* was the younger. He spoke of his

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—Delicate Ground—Miller of Whetstone.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmire—Cruel Magpie—Our American Cousin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Love and Livery.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—Grand Piano Recitals.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-morrow, at 10½ A.M.

The European mails, by the *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday, the 14th, to go by railroad, at 1 P.M., to go by steamboat, at 3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., had not been seen at Sandy Hook at two o'clock this morning.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, gave notice that he would, at an early day, move for the abolition of the franking privilege and the substitution of a commutation in money. Chas. S. Jones, formerly Assistant Doorkeeper, was elected Doorkeeper. A memorial was presented from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, and for land for railroads. Various other memorials of minor importance were received, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Notice was given by Mr. Morris, of Illinois, of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the election of Governors and Judges by the people in the organized Territories; also, a bill to admit sugar and salt free of duty, and a bill to amend the Naturalization laws. The reports of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Watson, of Texas, whose impeachment is asked by the Legislature of that State, were then taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment, but without any definite action.

We learn by our special telegraphic dispatch from Washington that the negotiations pending with the British Government in relation to qu tions connected with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be completed in time to be submitted to th Senate early next month, and that the settlement of these vexed questions will be on a perfectly fair and satisfactory basis. Immediately after the completion of this negotiation the question of an international copyright with Great Britain will be taken up, a treaty having been already drafted by the State Department. Government has just concluded a contract with a merchant in New-Bedford for 80,000 gallons of sperm oil, for the Light-house Department, at $1 25 a gallon, a considerably higher price than it was expected the contract would have been obtained at.

We learn also by telegraphic dispatch from our Special Correspondent, that important dispatches have been received from Mexico, and submitted to the Government. No indication is given of their character, though it is intimated that they may entirely change the programme of the Message on Mexican affairs. Meantime, it is understood that Señor Mata, the Juarez Minister, who recently left Washington, has gone to Vera Cruz to obtain full powers from Juarez to negotiate a treaty at Washington for the settlement of all American claims against Mexico, and to guarantee the right of way across Chihuahua, Sonora and other Mexican territory, to California. It is believed to be the intention of our Government, in case he succeeds in his mission, to receive him immediately, and to recognize the Juarez Government—unless, as hinted above, some new and important change in Mexican affairs should occur.

The Democratic Senators yesterday, in caucus, voted to exclude Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and the act will, without doubt, be consummated to-day, though a severe struggle is anticipated. The fact that this action is in accordance with the wishes of the President was not attempted to be concealed, though a part of those who voted for the exclusion did so for the alleged reason that Mr. Douglas is expected to be absent until January. Others, however, were candid enough to declare their true reasons. Several prominent Southern Senators opposed the movement—Brown, of Mississippi, reminding his fellow Democrats that the rejection of Martin Van Buren's nomination as Minister to London, made him President, and warning them to beware of the results of their present action. But the martyrdom of the Little Giant is a foregone conclusion.

We have from Mobile an explanation of the manner in which the one hundred and forty filibusters on board the schooner *Susan* effected their escape from the revenue-cutter *McClelland*. It seems that the cutter, by some means, got ashore—very conveniently, it must be confessed—and by the time she got off again the *Susan* was calculated to be four hundred miles away.

The gold discoveries at Cherry Creek, Nebraska, turn out to be of considerable importance. The *Nonpariel*, published at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has information direct from the diggings, from a gentleman recently arrived and from a correspondent. It is alleged that miners who have been there long enough to get permanently located and at work, are making, without the aid of perfect implements, from two and a half to twenty dollars per day. The advent of Winter was interfering with operations somewhat, but it was believed that on the opening of Spring the miners will reap a rich harvest, especially in the mountain gulches.

Additional California news by the *Quaker City vid* Tehuantepec, is telegraphed from New-Orleans. The Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co. had been sued by the State for $22,000 in scrip stolen from the Treasurer. Mining is reported good, though rain was much needed. Business had improved, but the markets were unsettled. The Overland Mail, which left San Francisco on the 12th ult., has arrived at St. Louis.

The Judges of the Federal Court, at Columbia, S. C., have decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law of 1820, declaring the slave trade piracy, and have remanded the prisoners of the slaver *Echo* to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The present cold weather will soon undoubtedly put a stop to navigation on the canals. Nineteen boats managed to get through to Schenectady on Wednesday night, by the aid of an ice-breaker, but the increasing cold must soon render the ice too firm to be broken by the ordinary means. The Welland Canal is entirely closed up.

The Philadelphia officials who have been on a visit to us were yesterday taken round to several of our benevolent institutions. They visited the Prisons and Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, the Children's Nurseries on Ward's Island, the Bellevue Hospital, Bloomingdale Asylum and the Tombs, and expressed themselves highly gratified at all they saw. Part of the deputation returned home last evening.

Three of those pestilent rascals known as "Short Boys," the oldest of them being under 20, have been arrested on suspicion of their having murdered an unknown man about a month since at the foot of Desbrosses-street. It is reported that they beat their victim to death with a club, robbed him and then threw him into the river. The accused, who give their names as James Brennan, William Welsh, and William Cane, deny their guilt; but they were committed by Justice Kelly to await an examination. Michael Forrest, who murdered Christopher Callaghan on Wednesday evening, was arrested yesterday. The only progress made yesterday in the Coroner's inquisition was the *post-mortem* examination of the body. Severing a branch of the carotid artery was the immediate cause of death.

The Board of Aldermen last evening agreed to donate $165 83 to the First Freewill Baptist Church. A message was received from the Street Commissioner nominating Augustus Kurth to the office of City Surveyor. The nomination was confirmed. It was ordered that the report of the Committee on Roads in favor of extending the area of the Central Park, be printed and made the special order for Thursday next. A message from the Mayor recommending that $1,595 be deducted from the assessment list for regulating Forty-seventh-street from the Third to the Eighth avenue, was referred to the Committee on Assessments. A resolution in favor of fitting up apartments in the Times Building for the Street Commissioner, was adopted. The Board refused to pass the resolution in favor of paying the cartmen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department, $3 a day, in spite of the veto of the Mayor. The vote, however, was reconsidered, and the matter was laid over. Considerable debate accompanied the consideration of a proposition to reduce the salary of the Mayor to $3,000, and those of the other heads of departments proportionately. The matter was finally made the special order for Monday.

A lecture on "American Art" was delivered last night, in Clinton Hall, by Jas. T. Brady, Esq., in aid of the fund for the benefit of the widow and family of Wm. Ranney, the artist. The lecture was exceedingly interesting, and won frequent applause from a large and intelligent audience.

The fourth trial of Cangemi was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit. Several witnesses, examined on the three previous trials, were again called before the Jury, and the same testimony elicited as on the former occasions. The Court did not adjourn till a late hour. It is expected that the case will be given to the Jury today. In the Court of General Sessions, James Robinson, an old State Prison bird, was again placed on trial for burglary in the store of Sperling & Co., No. 190 William-street, and stealing silk therefrom worth $1,000. The Recorder sentenced him to four years and eight months in his old place of incarceration. His counsel strove hard to have the sentence deferred, but the Recorder remarked that that privilege had been too much abused, and that he should hereafter sentence such offenders immediately on their conviction.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised only 1,000 bales at former rates. Flour was brisker and firmer. Wheat was quiet. Corn continued in fair demand at full prices. Provisions, Groceries, Oils and Tallow exhibited less activity. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Freights were inactive.

How to Stop the Slave-trade.

The proceedings instituted in South Carolina against the crew of the brig *Echo*, captured by the *Dolphin*, have resulted in the ignoring of the bills against them by the Grand Jury. They are, however, still in custody, and it appears the District Attorney intends to try his luck in some other way.

Nobody is of course surprised at all this. Nobody expected that in the present temper of the South Carolinian public upon the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade, it would be possible to find a Jury to consign men to punishment whose only offence has been the bringing of negroes to the nearest market for sale. One of the advantages or disadvantages of trial by jury is that the tribunal is even surer to reflect public opinion than to administer the law, and this is no more a peculiarity of the system in South Carolina than elsewhere. In Ireland, juries will not convict people who assassinate landlords, or who make seditious speeches. In England, juries will not convict conspirators against the life and limbs of Louis Napoleon, let their guilt be ever so clear; and we all know how difficult it is in New-York to get a verdict against anybody for embezzling public money, or killing a policeman. Juries, everywhere, in spite of the pleasant forensic fiction which makes them mirrors of honesty and intelligence, all have their little weaknesses, and will have their own way. There is, therefore, little use in grumbling at the particular twenty-three gentlemen, or whatever the number, who have declared, on their oaths, that in their belief the crew of the slaver *Echo* were not engaged in violating the laws of the United States. They are but the representatives of the whole people of the State. There is still less use in denouncing jury trial as an insufficient means of punishing offenders. It has been notorious for centuries that it is not a perfect system, by any means, of bringing guilt to punishment; but it does, in the long run, and on the whole, more good and less harm than any other system that has ever been devised, and we can only improve it by improving the public itself. To get slave-dealers convicted by South Carolina juries, we must convince the whole South Carolinian nation of the sinfulness of slave-dealing. Our readers, probably, will conclude that if the extinction of the traffic depends upon the occurrence of the last-named consummation, the prospect is not very encouraging; and, we confess, we think so, too. Slave-traders, when caught, will be carried into Southern ports, and must be tried by jury. Southern jurors are slave-owners, smarting under such prices as twelve hundred dollars for "a likely boy," and the inference is obvious.

What the remedy is, it would be very difficult to say. This much, however, is certain, that if Mr. Buchanan or anybody else means to put down the Slave-trade, it cannot be done by the trial and conviction of the offenders in the Courts of Justice. The personal pains and penalties annexed to the act of Congress, have, we venture to assert, never prevented anybody who was intent on catching negroes from engaging in the business. No kidnapper ever really and soberly believed that if a United States cruiser caught him he would be hanged. The demeanor of the Captain of the *Echo* during or before his trial at Boston certainly has betrayed no such conviction. The most that any of the dealers have had to fear these twenty years was a temporary detention, and a small outlay in counsel fees and costs, and the reputation of an unlucky man amongst their own set. As a set-off against these trifling calamities, there was the prospect of enormous profits, and the excitement of dodging the cruisers—always a strong attraction to an enterprising sailor.

It is clear, therefore, that if we mean to take upon ourselves the task of putting down the Slave-trade, we shall not be able to effect it by the aid of the Courts. Acts of Congress go for nothing where they have to be enforced by the instrumentality of slaveholding juries, and those who violate it have little to fear when a penalty as terrible as death is threatened for an offence, which so large a portion of the community considers a close approach to a virtuous act. The best and only thing to be done, if we are really sincere in our hostility to the traffic, is to make it unprofitable; to make the risk of capture so great as to render it impossible to insure against losses by the products of successful trips. Slave-traders, like a great many better men, can be reached no way so well as through their pockets. The most radical and effectual stop to their endeavors, would be wrought, we admit, by a great fall in the price of negroes on this side of the ocean, but of this there is no likelihood at present. But difficulty in reaching the market is tantamount to cheapness of the commodity, and this difficulty we can secure if we will.

If anything is to be done, cruisers must do it. The passage must be made so unsafe that the business will not pay. The commanders of United States vessels are at least under Mr. Buchanan's control. Where they are to come from is unhappily his affair, not ours. He apparently had force enough in the early part of this year to whip the British, or perform any other warlike exploits which promised to reflect lustre on the annals of his reign. There is none in the performance of which the national honor is more deeply involved than the suppression of the business of negro-catching. We can make excuses to the world for the impotence of our courts; but we can make none whatever for the inactivity of the national police.

The United Irishman and the United States.

King David confesses that he was not in a very good temper when he denounced all men as liars; and the wisest of monarchs and of men had doubtless been driven half mad by some simpleton of unusual severity, when he declared that though you bray a fool in a mortar, his folly will not depart from him. Yet, if Solomon were living now to be tormented by the ephemeral nonsense of the living age, he might well repeat, with the earnestness of deliberate conviction, what was conceived at first in a poetic fervor of disgust. In Mr. John Mitchel he would find his proverb incarnated. Had the saying never been uttered, indeed, it might well be invented for the benefit of the race, from the *data* furnished by this incorrigible Irishman's intolerable absurdity. Mr. John Mitchel's case is happily of a kind from which some instruction may be derived for those among us who are capable of profiting by the folly of others, when that folly leads, as it sometimes does, to failure; and it therefore deserves some attention.

It appears to be a monomania of this man to imagine himself a great destructive force of nature. As conceived by himself, Mr. John Mitchel is, and always has been, a walking volcano, a talking simoom, a buttoned-up deluge, an earthquake hidden in the flesh of man, and capable of eating, drinking, proposing toasts, editing newspapers, and undergoing imprisonment. He began his active experience of life in strict obedience to this hallucination. To all outward seeming a decent young citizen of Dublin,—he felt himself to be a new Attila,—an *avatar* of vengeance upon the tyrants of his native land. He resolved to make the world tremble, and to bring the throne of the Guelphs tumbling down about the ears of Victoria the First. For some time his projects attracted no more notice than the fulminations which the Editor of the Eatanswille *Gazette* is reported, in the veracious pages of *Pickwick*, to have leveled against the brazen front of the Czar of Russia. But events at last gave a sudden and sinister importance to this unrecognized Catiline of the Hibernian Rome. Distress, misery, destitution the most real and the most heart-rending, fell upon Ireland. She was smitten with such calamities of famine and of pestilence as men in modern times had been more used to read of than to realize. The year 1847 came upon her, terrible, blasting, opening the hardest hearts to pity, confusing the clearest brains with the anguish of the spectacle that demanded the relief of their counsel. This was Mr. Mitchel's moment. To drive this desolate, maddened, suffering Ireland into still greater extremities of misery and despair—to heat ten times hotter the furnace of her trial—to add to all the troubles of her estate fresh, intenser troubles of the spirit, and to inflame her from famine into civil war, was a task congenial to the temper of this exemplary patriot. He set about it.

By his own avowal he was at the bottom of conspiracies of all sorts and kinds, the sole object and end of which was to light the flame of intestine war throughout the Green Island. "I have a stomach," he exclaimed, "for all the treasons that man can commit;" and he did not fail to satisfy his appetite. He encouraged every species of outrage by which the popular temper could be kept at fever heat. Murders committed in the dead of night, by armed men—the dragging away of young heiresses from their homes into compulsory marriages with rebel-leaders not well provided with this world's goods—baptismal administrations of hot sand and vitriol lavished upon recreant "patriots" or recusant lovers of the law—all the imaginable and unimaginable excesses of malignity, recklessness, and cruelty, which for months, at that unhappy time, converted whole counties of Ireland into so many Aceldamas, were but the natural fruits of an "agitation" whose leaders avowedly shrunk from no crime in pursuing their purpose.

For all this Mr. John Mitchel had not the paltry excuse of even technical oppression. He was perfectly at liberty to combine any ordinary occupation of profit, drysaltery, cab-driving or tallow-chandlery, with the most intemperate and exasperating style of political editing. The grave had hardly closed over the remains of the greatest agitator whom Ireland had ever seen, and the "minions" of British tyranny had looked on in silence while such a procession of mourners as the world has rarely witnessed followed O'Connell to the first resting-place his high and busy heart had known on earth. Mr. John Mitchel might have fooled to the top of his bent, had he been content with bloodless fooling. But this could not be. He must have pikes and hand-grenades—and so he came at last to his first braying in the mortar. He was tried for felony, and by a jury of his own people found guilty, lamenting aloud, after conviction, that he could not have been allowed to fill the panel with Roman Catholics, who would have "returned a verdict contrary to law, and set him free again to break the law." The result of this trial was that exile to the hulks of the Bermudas, of which he has favored mankind with the literary fruits, but which for all its effects upon his own wits most fully justified King Solomon's exclamation.

At last the hands that wielded the pestle grew weary of so aimless a task. Mr. John Mitchel was kindly turned over to get what future braying he might need on American soil. He soon called upon us to begin operations. Hardly had he landed in this much-enduring capital of New-York, before he began playing volcano and earthquake in the hope of forcing us into a war with England, with France, with anybody, in short, strong enough to give us plenty of trouble, and Mr. Mitchel a good, wholesome excitement. Of all this nothing came, and Mr. Mitchel, in disgust, departed "South." He descended upon Tennessee, and set to work at disorganizing the quiet town of Knoxville. For this he was promptly and thoroughly brayed by a certain impatient American, Mr. Fleming; so thoroughly, indeed, that we had begun to hope the proverb falsified at last; and to expect a complete deliverance from Mr. John Mitchel and his chronic eruptions. We were wrong; and Solomon was right. Mr. John Mitchel has broken loose again in Washington. He can no longer endure the prospect of pacification opened to the Union by the growing intelligence of the South, and the mollification of the New-York *Tribune*. His voice is still for war—the more loudly that nobody else can be induced to think of war. He has carried his *Citizen* to the capital of the United States, in the hope of disuniting the said States, and driving the South into an open war upon the North. This is the sensible little programme of his present campaign. Will our domestic "agitators" look upon it and be warned? The folly of this supreme fool is one in kind with their own, if more flagrant in degree. He is the fool he is, simply because it is his wish to be, and do, and govern everything and everybody, and because, finding nobody disposed to help him to this wish, he flies out of all the bounds of self-command. "I have long felt," he said in 1847, "that I belong to a party of one member." To that party he gave the incomparable title of the "United Irishman." The "United Irishman" he was, and is, and ever will remain. No braying, not even his own, will change him. Meanwhile, let us be thankful for the stupendous folly which shows us, as in a giant mirror, the true nature of the many men who are trying, each in his own way, to upset that other united party, "these United States."

The Split in the Cabinet.

If a house divided against itself cannot stand, we really do not see how Mr. Buchanan's political habitation can manage to stick together. What the President says, the Secretary of the Treasury does not say; and what the Secretary recommends, the President virtually vetoes. To say that the undisguised hostility of a high Cabinet Minister to the policy of the President on so vital a question as the Tariff, or the best mode of replenishing the exhausted National Treasury, is undignified, is to mention the least of the painful aspects of the spectacle. There must be either the meanest kind of truckling on the one hand, or the most paltry adherence to office under not very respectable circumstances on the other. The President, in his Message to Congress, recommends Specific Duties. The Secretary as strongly urges the *ad valorem* system. And upon Congress is thrown the honor of judging the comparative wisdom of the high officer of State and his chief. This is a situation pregnant with evil, and highly inducive of public contempt. If Congress sides with the President, the Secretary will doubtless feel called upon inevitably to do what, in fact, he might, with better grace, have done at first, namely, to resign his position in the Cabinet. But, should Congress coincide with Mr. Cobb's views, and disregard the contrary recommendations of the President, Mr. Buchanan will be placed in a situation, the indignity of which will be none the less severely felt because of his having richly deserved it. He has subjected his office to the totally unnecessary risk of a humiliating occurrence, which the most ordinary prudence and a proper adherence to rules and forms which experience has shown to be wise and salutary would have avoided. If Congress should decide upon adopting Mr. Cobb's suggestions, in preference to those of the President, the occasion for Mr. Buchanan to relieve himself of the unwelcome offices of a subordinate but successful rival will have passed by. The act of dismissal, which would in the first instance have been wise, prudent, constitutional, and consistent with usage, would, after the defeat of the President by the Secretary, assume the character of a petty revenge, which would be as much condemned as the prior and proper alternative would have been excused, if not commended.

We indulge the hope that the President's recommendations in favor of a return to specific duties will find more favor with Congress than those of the Secretary of the Treasury, which desire the continuance of the *ad valorem* system. We believe the former to be more reasonable in principle, more just in operation, and more economical in execution, than the latter. But, at the same time, it may happen that Congress—a body which is not famous for always doing what is right or what is best for the country—may take a different view of the matter, and may adopt Mr. Secretary Cobb's views; in which event, the absence of moral courage and ordinary nerve so frequently and painfully displayed by the President, will have inflicted upon him its own punishment. If Mr. Cobb had not sufficient good taste or sense of propriety to resign when he first learned that the President would directly oppose, in his Message, the fiscal policy which the Secretary would urge in his Report, it is not likely that he will do so after he shall have succeeded to override the President in the favor of the country. And if Mr. Buchanan consented to try the issue in this public manner with his Secretary of State, he will have to take the consequences and submit to play "second fiddle" during the remainder of his term, or as long as Mr. Cobb pleases to act the part of thorn in the Presidential side.

We regret, for the sake of the office which Mr. Buchanan holds, that so unseemly a spectacle as this should be so unnecessarily and unwisely exhibited. But we have not been unprepared for some such examples of helpless folly from that source. We have never been among those who have looked for dignified firmness from servile imbecility, or for ordinary stability of character from an used-up political trickster.

The Recall of Lord Napier.

It is rumored from England, and believed in Washington, where men are by no means incredulous, that Lord Napier has been, or will soon be, recalled by his own Government. Of course, this report has given birth to many fledgling stories of the reasons which have operated to determine the actual Administration of Great Britain upon taking such a step. Lord Napier has made himself singularly popular since he came to this country. He has shown a peculiar aptitude for doing the right thing at the right time; and while he has never veiled the colors of Britain, he has paid a wise, courteous and flattering respect to the eagle of the Alleghanies in all his manifestations. Why then should he be summoned away from a field which he has so eminently adorned? To this query we have no positive response to give. We can only give a very positive reply to the negative reasons which have been adduced for the removal of her Majesty's representative at Washington. It is alleged, for instance, that Lord Napier has been called to serve his Queen in another quarter of the globe, because at Richmond and elsewhere he had expressed too strong a sympathy with the progressive advance of the United States. This is simply absurd. Not only the general current of public opinion in Great Britain, but the specific tendencies of the two most prominent members of the actual English Cabinet, are with us in our southward and westward march. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and the British Secretary for India, Lord Stanley, have both, on sundry occasions and in divers places—the one on the floor of the House of Commons, the other at the table of the Lord Mayor of London—given utterance to sentiments of "manifest destiny" in regard to America and her advance over the Continent, which would secure for either of them a unanimous nomination at a primary meeting in New-York City. They are the soul of the Cabinet of Lord Derby. That a diplomatic agent of the Government to which they belong should be punished for echoing the opinions to which they have given such public and notorious expression, is wholly incredible. If Lord Napier has really been transferred to another seat of power, the reason of the change must be sought in the domestic exigencies of the English diplomatic service, and not at all in the views on foreign policy of the statesmen who now control the affairs of Great Britain.

Our City Election.

The result of our late City Election is due to a variety of causes,—aside from politics. The election of Mr. Haws is claimed in some quarters as a Republican victory, and in others as demonstrating that the *united* Opposition is stronger in the City than the Democratic Party. Neither conclusion is sustained by facts.

Purser's defeat is due, primarily, to the division in the Democratic ranks, growing out of Wood's defeat and the intestine quarrels to which that event gave rise. Wood is a man of ability, of great energy, familiar with all the tricks and devices of partisan politics, and unrelenting in punishing those who have defeated his projects. Though powerless as a candidate, he is still formidable as an opponent. He has great ability at breaking down his own party, and in this election he exerted it with great success. He opposed Purser because he was the nominee of Tammany Hall, and he had the good sense to put in nomination against him a man of ability and personal character. In this way he drew off ten or twelve thousand Democratic votes from Purser's support.

Very many of the Irish Catholics distrusted Purser on account of his alleged connection with the Maria Monk business, some twenty years ago. Many of the Germans withheld their votes from the Democratic Party, on account of the equivocal and unsatisfactory action of the Administration on the Mortara abduction. And quite a number of the respectable tax-payers, in the Democratic ranks, were unwilling to place at the head of the financial department of the City Government, a man known only as a professional political adventurer.

These influences combined secured Mr. Purser's defeat. If the Democrats had nominated any well-known, upright, reliable citizen, they would have elected him by an overwhelming majority. We trust that even Tammany Hall has not passed the point where it can learn something from experience, and that the clique who control its action will see that good policy, as well as regard for public justice, requires them to put *good men* in nomination for responsible offices.

The War Begun.—The President and his party in the Senate have opened the campaign early against Douglas. It was determined in caucus of the Senate last night that he must be ejected from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. The object of this is merely to brand him as an unsound Democrat,—to notify the party at large that he is no longer to be regarded as in good and regular standing. It is one of those sagacious acts—those master-strokes of party policy—by which Mr. Buchanan's Administration is making itself famous and memorable. It is not supposed, in the best-informed circles, that Mr. Douglas will commit suicide on hearing of this movement in the Senate.

The Spirit and the Letter.

That a man should compound for the "sins he is inclined to" by "damning those he has no mind to," is natural enough. But there is something extremely quaint and refreshing in the instances upon which we occasionally stumble of people who, in one breath, will both compound for and damn the sins they *have* a mind to. Such exhibitions argue a charming *naiveté* in the individual performers, while they speakingly illustrate the gravity of that pervasive atmosphere of cant in which the majority of civilized men live, and move, and have their being. At an examination of one of the national schools in England last Summer, a little boy—the son, it appeared, of a stableman, and one of the most promising scholars of the institution—was requested to write a "composition" on the custom of horse-racing. His paper was handed up in due course of time, and read as follows:

"Horse-racing is a very wicked custom—is verycruel to horses, and it makes gentlemen gamble and lose their time. None but very bad persons have anything to do with horse-racing. *The last Derby was won by* Mr. Janson's *Blink Bonny, and was one of the finest races ever seen.*"

The tribute which the poor child had paid to the morality he had learned by rote, did not save him from the penalty incurred by his betrayal of knowledge that lay nearer his heart. An older adept in the homage which character pays to custom would have strengthened the orthodox sermon and suppressed the heterodox revelation, without proving himself thereby a much more commendable member of society. We must therefore admire the honesty with which one of our Western cotemporaries unconsciously imitates the English schoolboy in dealing with the kindred institution of pugilism.

"Mr. Deck," says an Ohio editor, "is an American by birth, and one of the most respectable men in our community. His height rises six feet—straight as an arrow—and weighs, when stripped, 206 pounds. He proposes to fight Tom Hyer for $5,000 a side. His huge and giant-like frame indicates him to be a man of very superior strength; *and, though we hope the two combatants may never meet, yet if a transaction so disgraceful should ever occur, we predict for the Buckeye Boy the championship of the world.*"

The affirmative character of a woman's negative is proverbial, but we doubt if there was ever a woman's "No!" that meant more clearly "Yes,' than this delightful Buckeye denunciation of the "disgraceful" contest which is to transfer the belt of the Universe, or the United States, to Mr. Deck with his respectability, his six feet, and his two hundred and six pounds weight. We suspect our cotemporary is a devout reader of the *Tribune*; and like that ingenious journal firmly hopes the Union will not be dissolved, while he is convinced that if it should be we shall all be great gainers thereby.

News from Head-quarters.—The Sandusky (O.) *Register* winds up a paragraph about the Times with the remark that it is

—"intimated by those who have a right to know, that a prominent railroad manager, and withal a furious Lecompton Democrat, who did *not* get returned to Congress in November, is too heavy a stockholder in the Times establishment to permit the advocacy of Republicanism by that paper."

This is all very good, and would probably be very satisfactory but for the fact that there is not a word, not a syllable, of truth in it. No railroad manager, Lecomptonite or other, is a stockholder to the amount of a dollar in the Times establishment, to the best of our knowledge and belief. Perhaps the *Register* will be good enough to consider this denial as coming from those who have quite "as good a right to know" as its informants.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Reception of Important Dispatches from Mexico.

Senator Douglas Excluded from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories.

The Rumor of the Recall of Lord Napier—The Case of Judge Watrous of Texas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Highly important dispatches have just been received here from Mexico, and submitted to the Government, which may entirely change the programme of the Message on Mexican affairs. For the present, no move will be made in the matter in Congress.

It is understood that Señor Mata, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, went from here to Vera Cruz, to get full powers to make a treaty at Washington for the settlement of American claims, the right of way across Chihuahua, Sonora, &c. He is expected to return every day, *vid* New-York. If he brings full powers, he will be received immediately, and the Juarez Government will be recognized, unless, in the meantime, some new and important change in Mexican affairs should appear, as indicated above.

Lord Napier, I understand, has received no intimation of a recall.

The war against Judge Douglas, excluding him from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, was a success in caucus to-day, and will be consummated in the Senate to-morrow, though not without a struggle. The caucus had a good time over his exclusion. Slidell was generalissimo of the forces, and Bright the lieutenant. There was no concealment of the fact that this action was had at the President's bidding. At the same time, a portion of those who obeyed the mandate professed to do so because Douglas is expected to be absent until January. Others manfully declared their votes to be decided by the fact that Douglas holds to the power of a Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery, while the South claims that Slavery cannot be prohibited until after the Territory shall have been admitted as a State into the Union. Messrs. Toombs, Brown of Mississippi, Johnson of Tennessee, Shields, Clingman, and others, opposed the movement. Mr. Brown reminded the caucus that the rejection of Van Buren's nomination to the London Mission made him President, and warned his fellow-Democrats to beware of the results of their present action. The proposition, however, was carried, 17 to 7. The fact that Green, who takes Douglas' place, was his antagonist on the Kansas question, last year, makes this action the more significant. Green himself voted against this effort to degrade Douglas. Senator Broderick was not invited into the caucus, and several others absented themselves—among them Senator Hammond.

Senator Crittenden and lady have arrived, and are stopping for the Winter at the National.

In my dispatch last night, relative to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means, the name of Henry M. Phillips was erroneously substituted for that of John S. Phelps. Phillips is known as a supporter of the President's policy.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Legislature of Minnesota, with high appreciation of the liberality of Congress, presented today, through Senator Rice, a memorial asking for aid to construct a wagon road from Lake Superior to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and also for a large number of appropriations for internal improvements.

Charles S. Jones, the Democratic caucus nominee for Doorkeeper of the Senate, was elected to-day by thirty-one votes. Twelve Republicans voted for Lewis Clephard, the Clerk of the *National Era* Office. Four votes were also cast for two other gentlemen.

The Democratic Senators, in caucus, have arranged the Standing Committees. The most important change is the substitution of Mr. Green for Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. About the 1st of November he returned from Humboldt River to Salt Lake City, whither he went to inquire about the robbery of the mail and other outrages. He found the Indians quiet, but in a destitute and very degraded condition, and ready to make a restitution and enter into a treaty to obey the laws of the United States.

It is said the Nicaragua filibusters have their rendezvous somewhere in the Florida Keys. There is little, if any, doubt that the steamer *Fashion*, which left Mobile on the 1st of December, professedly for Texas, carried out a large number of them, together with ammunition. Our Government is not kept fully advised of their plans and movements.

New-Orleans papers of Friday state that the United States District Court, at Key West, has decreed the condemnation of the bark *Lyra* and her cargo, that vessel having been seized, on suspicion of being fitted out for the Slave-trade.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Crittenden appeared in his seat.

Messrs. Toombs and Johnson, of Tennessee, were also in their places.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Buildings inquire and report when the new Senate Chamber will be ready for occupancy.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, gave notice of a motion for an early day to abolish the franking privilege, and substitute for it a commutation in money.

Charles S. Jones was elected Doorkeeper. [Mr. Jones was previously Assistant Doorkeeper.]

A report was presented from the Secretary of State, communicating an abstract of the registered American seamen, which was ordered to be printed.

Various memorials were presented, but they were generally of an unimportant character, except one from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, and for land for railroads.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the election of Governors and Judges by the people in the organized Territories. Also, a bill to admit sugar and salt free of duty, and a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Watrous was then taken up.

Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, wanted a postponement until next Thursday in order to enable the members to look into the case.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, said if this case, which involves impeachment, is to consume the time of the Senate, that body ought at once to be enabled to take the initiatory steps on the subject. Therefore he was opposed to postponement.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, remarked that the facts and evidence covered two thousand pages, and members should have an opportunity to look into it.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, thought the case claimed a comprehensive and proper decision, and now was the time to prepare for it.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, hoped the House would not postpone the case from day to day, as the effect might be to defeat action on the subject this Session.

After further debate the House refused to postpone, and proceeded to the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Chapman, of Pennsylvania, remarked that two memorials had been sent to the House, asking for the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, and proceeded to review the facts and testimony in the case, involving charges that he was secretly engaged in land speculations, showing a degree of official misconduct which admits of no excuse, and a gross exercise of his judicial powers. Not only did he attempt to sit in cases covering his own private interests, but to remove others to New-Orleans to be placed beyond the reach of Texas jurors and litigants. Mr. Chapman believed that confidence in Judge Watrous' administration had been shaken to its foundation, and he owed it to himself and the purity of the Judiciary to ask no longer to avoid a trial, which he should either demand or resign. The duty of the House was simply to ascertain whether there is "probable cause." It was not for the House to inquire whether he is innocent or guilty. That was for the Senate to determine.

Mr. Taffan, of New-Hampshire, was opposed to

the impeachment of Judge WATROUS. He asked the House to examine the evidence, and not be diverted from the proper mode of proceeding by outside pressure. On this evidence alone he wanted them to say whether WATROUS was innocent or guilty. The resolutions of the Legislature of Texas, in condemnation of his conduct, grew out of his decision touching the statute of limitations, and affecting the pockets of the people of that State, which decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. He said that there was no evidence to show that WATROUS contemplated sitting as judge of his own cause, and that in the purchase of land he lost none of his rights as a citizen of Texas. Judge WATROUS had done nothing to prevent him from coming from this ordeal without even a smell on his garments. Instead of concealing, the evidence showed that WATROUS promptly disclosed that he had an interest in certain cases in connection with which charges were brought against him. Mr. TAPPAN entered into a general defence of WATROUS, relying upon the printed evidence for this purpose. Adjourned.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Below will be found a list of the Standing Committees in both Houses, as at present constituted:

SENATE COMMITTEES.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foot.

On Finance—Mr. Hunter, Chairman; Messrs. Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden, Cameron.

On Commerce—Mr. Clay, Chairman; Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen, Hamlin.

On Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Davis, Chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Ark., Iverson, Broderick, Wilson, King.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Mallory, Chairman; Messrs. Thomson of New-Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Evans, Bell, Hale.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Messrs. Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer, Trumbull.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Yulee, Chairman; Messrs. Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Thomson of New-Jersey, Hale, Dixon.

On Public Lands—Mr. Stuart, Chairman; Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Pugh, Broderick, Johnson of Tennessee, Foster, Harlan.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Benjamin, Chairman; Messrs. Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Kennedy, Durkee.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Sebastian, Chairman; Messrs. Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, Houston, Doolittle.

On Pensions—Mr. Jones, Chairman; Messrs. Thomson of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, King.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Evans, Chairman, Messrs. Bates, Crittenden, Wilson, Durkee.

On Claims—Mr. Iverson, Chairman; Messrs. Mallory, Polk, Simmons, Clark.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Messrs. Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Bigler, Kennedy, Hamlin, Chandler.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Reid, Chairman; Messrs. Evans, Yulee, Simmons, Trumbull.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Bright, Chairman; Messrs. Davis, Douglas, Bayard, Clark.

On Territories—Mr. Douglas, Chairman; Messrs. Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Collamer, Wade.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Evans, Chairman; Messrs. Wright, Dixon.

On Printing—Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, Chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Cameron.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Messrs. Bigler, Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Jones, Chairman; Messrs. Brown, Doolittle.

On the Library—Mr. Pearce, Chairman; Messrs. Bayard, Hunter.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Committee of Elections—Messrs. Boyce, Washburn of Maine, Stevenson, Clark of Connecticut, Wright, of Tennessee; Cavanagh, Gilmer and Wilson.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Phelps of Missouri, Phillips, McClay, Morrell, Letcher, Davis, Maryland, Kelly, Howard and Dowdell.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Marshall of Illinois, Jackson, Giddings, Davidson, Kunkel, Moore, Goodwin, Arnold and Maynard.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. John Cochrane, Millson, Washburne of Illinois, Miles, Wade, Stallworth, Eustis, Landy and Comins.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. Cobb, McQueen, Bennett, Davis of Indiana, Garnett, Ruffin, Hill, Montgomery and McKibbin.

Committee on Post-Office and Post Roads—Messrs. English, Powell, Wood, Scott, Horton, Davis of Iowa, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Mississippi, and Atkins.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Messrs. Goode, Bowie, Dodd, Burnett, Morris of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia, Dean, Scales and Ward.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs. Houston, Caskie, Tappan, Craige of North Carolina, Billinghurst, Taylor of Louisiana, Ready, Chapman, Clark of New-York.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Cox, George Taylor, Clawson, Cragin, Jackson, Lovejoy, Curry, Daws and Vance.

Committee on Public Expenditures—Messrs. Elliott, Edmundson, Covode, Wortendyke, Parker, Cockerill, Kellogg, Gregg and Walton.

Committee on Private Land Claims—Messrs. Sandidge, McKibbon, Harlan, Hawkins, Washburne of Wisconsin, Blair, Fenton, Gilman and Avery.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Bishop, Watkins, Bliss, Clemens, Durfee, Ahl, Ricaud, Shaw of North Carolina and Foster.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Whiteby, Hall of Ohio, Kelsey, Trippe, Keim, Huyler, Mott, Foley, and Gillis.

Committee on Indian Affairs—Messrs. Greenwood, Scott, Leiter, Bryan, Woodson, Shorter, Burroughs, Colfax and Russell.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Faulkner, Marshal of Kentucky, Savage, Stanton, Bonham, Curtis, Pendleton and Buffington.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Hatch, Watkins, Roberts, Bowie, Tompkins, Warren, Shaw of Illinois, Jenkins and Thayer.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bocock, Florence, Davis of Massachusetts, Winslow, Corning, Sherman of Ohio, Seward, Morse of Maine, and Hawkins.

Committee on Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Hopkins, Burlingame, Clay, Ritchie, Barksdale, Sickles, Boyce, Branch and Groesbeck.

Committee on the Territories—Messrs. Stephens, Smith of Virginia, Grow, Vallandigham, Granger, Hughes, Zollicoffer, Knapp, and Clark, of Missouri.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hickman, Hall of Massachusetts, Leidy, Farnsworth, Parker, Shaw of North Carolina, Abbott, Clemens and Potter.

Committee on Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Jewett, Florence, Robbins, Savage, Chaffee, Burns, Anderson, Palmer and Case.

Committee on Roads and Canals—Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Talbott, Andrews, Warren, Morris of Illinois, Thompson, Mason, Gooch and Walbridge.

Committee on Patents—Messrs. Stewart of Maryland, Niblack, Reilly, Edie and Brayton.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Keitt, Peyton, Morgan, Hall of Ohio, and Purviance.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Dewart, Miller, Leech, Bryan, and Sherman of New-York.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Dick, Powell, Runket of Maryland, and Spinner.

Committee on Mileage—Messrs. Smith of Illinois, Murray, Phelps of Minnesota, Harris of Maryland, and Waldron.

Committee on Engraving—Messrs. Adrain, Hatch, and Underwood.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Owen Jones of Penn., Curry, Bingham, Avery and Hoard.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Lawrence, White, Kilgore, Kunkel of Maryland, and Gartrell.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Reilly, Clark B. Cochrane, Cockerill, Stewart of Penn., and Wright of Tenn.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Haskins, Miller, Pottle, Powell, and Davis of Mississippi.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department—Messrs. Talbott, Reagan, Palmer, Burns and Foley.

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. White, George Taylor, Washburne of Wisconsin, Waller and Olin.

Joint Committee on the Library—Messrs. Dimmick, Winslow and Pettie.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Smith of Tennessee, Singleton and Nichols.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs Davidson and Pike.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institution—Messrs. English, Stanton and Gartrell.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

Congress was not in session to-day, and there is very little news stirring elsewhere in the Federal Capital. The Message is still the seven-day wonder, and the topic of discussion. Anti-Administration men rejoice in the confident anticipation that it does not develop an idea nor assert a principle or a proposition of policy upon which the Democracy can avoid serious division the moment they touch it. This expectation probably is well founded with regard to some of the President's positions,—but not with all. Among the exceptions may be noted the proposition for a Protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua, in regard to which there will hardly be much difference of opinion among the supporters of the Administration, especially when it shall have been discussed in Congress.

Of course, everybody will see and understand that this partial Protectorate is merely a "feeler," designed to try the temper of the country, with a view to ascertaining whether a Protectorate over *all* the States of Mexico is likely to be sustained by public sentiment. The recommendation is another evidence of the President's constitutional timidity, and it is to be feared, is a lamentable foreshadowing of his partial, if not utter failure, in all the plans connected with our foreign policy, upon which he has expected to signalize his Administration. For one, I believe that his proposition in regard to Sonora and Chihuahua will be sustained by the people of the United States; but if Mr. BUCHANAN had the boldness to extend it over the whole country, as he undoubtedly desires, he would far more certainly challenge the respect and support necessary to eminent success.

Secretary COBB does not seem to be the only member of the Cabinet who disagrees with Mr. BUCHANAN'S views as expressed in his late message. The President declares that peace and quiet reigns in Utah, and felicitates the country upon the glorious harmony subsisting between the Government and the whilom traitors of the Salt Lake country. On the other hand the Secretary of War declares "the people of that Territory still evince a spirit of insubordination and moody discontent. The necessity which called forth the presence of the troops in Utah, will require a strong force still to be kept there." The Secretary is unquestionably right in his position; and that being so, instead of a peace having been secured by the suppression of rebellion, the Mormons are in the attitude of a conquered people, subdued at the point of the bayonet, and ready as ever to come out again in bold and open treason, the hour in which the bayonets are withdrawn.

It becomes an interesting subject of inquiry, how long the United States should be content to maintain such relations with a portion of their people. How long are we to expend three or four millions a year for the support of a standing army in an isolated spot of the far interior, to keep down anticipated insurrection? Of course, anomalous as this condition of affairs is, under a Republican Government, it cannot be evaded. The opportunity to definitively solve the troublesome problem was thrown away when the President forced a free pardon upon BRIGHAM YOUNG and his satellites, rather than risk an encounter with their traitorous forces. That another such will be given, is not likely; and the only hope of ever suppressing the nuisance rests for the future upon the overpowering presence of the Federal army, until Gentile association shall disintegrate and break up the Mormon theocracy. Such a process will necessarily be exceedingly slow in its operation. Meantime, it is clearly the duty of Congress to pass an act prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and thus give the Judiciary undoubted control of the subject, and efficient power to suppress an evil equal to, if not far greater than, negro Slavery itself, and which is at least as foul a blot upon our national escutcheon.

It is, unfortunately, true that the President is content with the state of affairs in Utah; content with the conditions upon which the present quiet is maintained; content that the Army should be kept there at an expense of a few spare millions per annum; and looking upon it as rather a good joke that the Mormons are thus reaping substantial advantage from their disloyalty. Indeed, Mr. BUCHANAN has, within a few hours, declared, with apparent satisfaction, that the disbursement of public money in Utah is so agreeable to the settlers that it keeps them quiet. The irresistible inference of his suggestion is that the arrangement is a good one, and mutually agreeable. Who *wouldn't* rebel, to be coaxed with such sugar plums into good nature?

Colonel FREDERICK W. LANDER, the eminent American engineer, whose name has been so often mentioned in connection with surveys for a Pacific route, and overland wagon roads, arrived here a day or two since, direct from the Rocky Mountains, bringing intelligence of the operations of his party during the past Summer. LANDER'S expedition left the Missouri early in May last, for the South Pass, from which point they have constructed a thorough wagon road, with all the necessary bridges, a distance of 350 miles, to City Rocks, in Northwestern Utah. Notwithstanding this prompt and effective labor, the expedition has six months' provisions for a large party, all the tools, implements, wagons, and other property of the expedition, and one-half the appropriation made for the work still on hand, to be used on the minor sections of the road still to be improved.

The expedition in its journey out and back, with the necessary incidental service, has traveled a distance of over 3,000 miles, without the loss of a man, or an animal. The road laid out by Colonel LANDER passes to the north of the old Salt Lake Emigrant route, and is far superior thereto for overland emigration, because better supplied with water, grass and timber, and more direct; and it is equally available for either California or Oregon-bound travelers. With the exception of the mountain valleys where the Indians have burned the timber to form extensive grazing grounds, the whole country is densely wooded with yellow pine, spruce and fir trees. This timber was cut out by a party of Maine lumbermen, hired with a view to this special service. The road was cut through the dense forest in various places an aggregate distance of 40 miles. The road avoids several bridges on the old road, where emigrants are taxed $14 per wagon for crossing, to say nothing of the tolls on loose stock. It also passes north of the Alkali plains, and through valleys abounding with rich grass and clear pure water. It will readily occur that this route must be highly favorable for a Pacific railroad, not only because it opens up a country fit for settlement by white men, but upon which abundant timber for the purposes of the road can easily be had.

Mr. LANDER'S REPORT will be looked for with great interest. He certainly deserves much credit for the energy he has displayed in the execution of the duty confided to him, and the Interior Department will still further strengthen its claims upon the public approval by letting us have all the official facts early as possible, that they may be considered in the discussion of the Pacific Railroad question in Congress this Winter. Meantime, overland emigrants would do well to post themselves in regard to Col. L.'s route before starting across the plains. S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

It is understood in the State Department that the negotiations at present pending with the British Government, concerning questions growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will be concluded in time to be submitted to the United States Senate early in January. The impression is that these negotiations will terminate to the entire satisfaction of both Governments, the distinguished representatives of each being actuated alone by a desire and determination to settle these irritating issues upon a fair and lasting basis. After this negotiation has been fully disposed of, the question of an international copyright will be taken up and discussed, the draft of a treaty having been already prepared.

The Government of Costa Rica, I learn, will resist the payment of indemnity to our citizens for losses suffered in Nicaragua from attacks made upon them by the Costa Rican troops, on the principles laid down by Secretary MARCY in his reply to Count SARTIGES, who claimed damages for the French losses at Greytown. In that reply our Government refused the indemnity claimed, on the ground that one domiciled within the territory of a foreign power must look to that power for protection and indemnity, and not to a third party. How far the principles laid down by Secretary MARCY are applicable to the case of Costa Rican troops in Nicaragua, is now under consideration by our Government. I am inclined to believe they will not be held as applicable.

The Government here had anticipated a considerable decline in the price of sperm oil, in consequence of the very general introduction of gas in all our cities and large towns, but these anticipations, it appears, were not realized. A contract has been concluded with Mr. FISHER, of New-Bedford, Mass., for eighty-five thousand gallons, at $1 25 per gallon, for the use of the light-houses during the next year. It is now estimated that the consumption of this oil by the railroads of the country counterbalances the item of diminished consumption from the use of gas.

The condition of the Military Department of the Government, as presented by Secretary FLOYD in his annual report, meets the approval of all parties here. His administration has been particularly satisfactory to the officers and soldiers of the army, a fact almost unknown in the history of the War Department since the days of Mr. CALHOUN. The many reforms in fire-arms, and army regulations introduced by Governor FLOYD, are spoken of in the highest terms by officers of experience, while his *independent* dealing with courts-martial has inaugurated a new era in the conduct of these tribunals. Q.

United States Supreme Court.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The United States Supreme Court met to-day. Chief Justice TANEY, and Justices Catron, Daniels, Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Campbell were present.

No. 4.—The propeller *Niagara*, &c., Ansel R. Cobb *et al.*, *vs.* Joseph H. Cordas. Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 5.—The propeller *Niagara*, &c., Ansel R. Cobb *vs.* Lester Sexton *et al.*—Submitted on record and printed arguments by both parties.

No. 6.—The Covington Draw Bridge Company and Richard M. Nebeker *vs.* Alexander O. Shepherd, *et al.* Submitted on record and printed arguments by the appellants.

No. 7.—Jas. Kelsey *et al.*, *vs.* Robt. Forsyth,—Submitted on record and printed argument by the plaintiffs.

No. 9.—Dean Richmond *vs.* The City of Milwaukee *et al.*—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellees.

Departure of the Fillibusters from Mobile.
MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The schooner *Susan* escaped on Tuesday afternoon. The cutter *McClelland* got aground in Navy Cove, and when she got off the schooner was about four hundred miles away. The fillibusters here are greatly elated.

Another Contradiction of the Reported Murder of the English Lords.
HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Lord BURY has reason to believe that the rumor of the loss of Lords CAVENDISH and GROSVENOR and the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY is incorrect, and says he understood that they had arrived safe at Fort Garry.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.
SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The United States Mail Steamer *Florida* arrived at the bar yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. All well.

ADDITIONAL CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The Quaker City at New-Orleans.
NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

We have the following additional news by the steamship *Quaker City*, which arrived at this port yesterday, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ult.

The Sixth Regiment arrived at Benicia on the 15th ult.

The ship *Lucas* was lost on the 9th ult.

The State had sued Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the $22,000 of the $90,000 in scrip stolen from the Treasurer.

Mining was good.

Rain was much needed, and the cattle were suffering for want of feed.

The application for the appointment of a Receiver for the new Almedian mines had been denied by the Federal Courts, and the injunction continued.

Rents were advancing, and houses were scarce.

Business had improved, but the markets generally were unsettled.

Arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Overland Mail, with California dates of the 12th ult., has arrived here. Four through passengers came with it, among whom is Mr. WM. C. JEWETT, who furnishes the following summary of news:

The camels which strayed from Fort Tejon had all been recovered.

The Alta Express Company had failed, leaving the whole field to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter to Mr. BUTTERFIELD was editorialized as a guarantee of the Administration in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

The Supreme Court had decided that the Governor can change death sentences to long or short imprisonment.

THOMAS O. LARKIN'S will was published. He leaves property worth upwards of half a million.

GEORGE PENN JOHNSTON, after being acquitted in Marine County for killing Senator FERGUSON in a duel had been arrested in San Francisco on the same charge.

Mr. JEWETT'S object in making the trip was for personal observation, and with a view to effect the construction of a railroad to the Pacific by a Southern route through a constitutional bill. His plans are already in Washington.

The Erie Canal.
SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Thermometer 22°. Sky clear. Nineteen boats arrived from the West last night, with the aid of an ice-breaker.

Navigation of the Welland Canal.
ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 9.

Navigation on the Welland Canal has been completely stopped by the recent cold weather, and there is no prospect of its again opening unless the weather moderates. Only two vessels are frozen in.

Steam Boiler Explosion—Man Killed.
BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

In Salem this morning HENRY VOLLERS was instantly killed, and considerable damage done to the tannery building of JAMES B. LORD, by the explosion of a steam boiler.

Decision in the Slaver Echo Case.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Judges of the Federal Court have declared the law of 1820 constitutional, and have remanded the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case to wait the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Court on the charge of piracy.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE AT LANSINGBURG, N. Y.

TROY, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The extensive brush factory of J. G. MCMURRAY & Co., at Lansingburg, caught fire this afternoon, and is now in ruins. Some 200 hands are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

8 P. M.—The fire has spread to adjoining buildings, and is still raging. Our firemen have been sent for, and a number of companies have gone up.

FIRE AT CAIRO, ILL.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The telegraph office and most of Springfield Block at Cairo, Illinois, was destroyed by fire last night.

Non-Arrival of the Steamship Persia.
SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 5—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 27th ult. Weather clear, and the wind blowing a gale from the N. N. W.

PERSONAL.

Robert T. Haws, Comptroller elect, left the City last evening, expecting to be absent some days. As executor of an estate, he has business in the northern part of the State, and wishing to devote all of his time to the office to which the people have just elected him, he is anxious to close up all outside business before the first of January.

Gen. Scott—who, it is said, has not voted before since 1807—was at the polls early Tuesday morning and deposited a vote for Haws for Comptroller.

The Hon. W. L. Yancy has gone to recruit his health at the Arkansas Hot Springs.

Mr. Charles Hale has become sole proprietor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

A MASTODON IN OHIO.—The Cleveland *Leader*, on the authority of a party of hunters, states that the remains of a mastodon were recently found near Clarksville, Defiance County, Ohio, in the bed of a pond that had recently been drained off. They are of enormous proportions. The bones of the leg below the knee measure six feet and a half in length, and one of them weighs 56 pounds. One of the bones above the knee is ten feet long, and weighs about 100 pounds. The ribs range from twelve to sixteen feet in length, and a tooth from the lower jaw weighs fourteen pounds.

POISONOUS HAIR DYES.—At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine to show that lead, used externally, was sometimes absorbed into the system, Dr. W. H. MUSSEY mentioned the case of a man who, for eight years, had used TWIGGS', Mrs. ALLEN'S and CRISTADORO'S hair dyes, (the basis of which, he said, was sugar of lead and nitrate of silver,) and had thereby got the "blue line" on the gums, and the "blue face" which result from lead and nitrate of silver.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—By the catalogue, just published, of this institution, it appears that the number of undergraduates is, Seniors, 47; Juniors, 53; Sophomores, 61; Freshmen, 74. Total, 235.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives some interesting facts touching the operations of the six parties engaged in making the Government Lake Surveys under charge of the United States Topographical Engineers. These have all been at work the past season between Detroit and Mackinac, mainly on Lake Huron. Three are shore parties, one astronomical, one main triangulation, and one off shore hydrographical.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Important Notice.
STUTTERING AND STAMMERING
Permanently cured by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, now at the Pacific Hotel, New-York. No cure no pay. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine. Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c.; half pints 30c.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Christmas Presents.—Gents' Embroidered Toilet Uppers and Slippers; Ladies' Button and Gaiter Boots, Toilet Slips, &c.; Boys' Patent-leather Boots, and Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, suitable for Christmas Presents, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Removal.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines,
No. 505 Broadway.

THE PEOPLE'S RESERVOIR!
THE NEW CITY RESERVOIR IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—WHO PAYS FOR IT?

As the real-estate and property owners of New-York have been quite sufficiently despoiled, through taxation, by the reckless and criminal expenditure of the public money, whatever is calculated to prevent a merely wasteful application of the people's money cannot fail to be of practical interest to every citizen from whose labor and substance the public expenditures are drawn. With this view let a few incontestable facts be plainly stated.

It is well known that a new public reservoir is in process of erection in the Central Park, intended to take the place of the present Croton Reservoir. The contract to build this reservoir is let, on behalf of the City, by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the entire work, it is estimated, will cost the City from two to three millions of dollars. Its dimensions are designed to cover one hundred and seven acres of ground, and to hold water to the depth of thirty-eight feet, while the embankment inclosing the whole, narrowing upward from its base, will be full fifteen feet in width at its top.

Now for the important facts connected with the interest in question. The contractors who have engaged to do this work have contracted to build the embankment around the immense body of water it will contain out of mere quicksand, loam and mica, and already the utter unreliability of *such* an embankment, out of such material, has been practically proven, though the work was only entered upon last April. Portions of the vast earth-work have already been washed down by storms, or springs behind the embankment, all of which have from time to time been patched up by the contractors. The cost of this continuous patch-work, the City will, doubtless, be called upon to pay, in addition to the sum originally stipulated for the contract. And if the work goes on in the manner in which it is at present progressing, and out of the same treacherous material, when the water is let in upon it, such insecure embankment, composed of mere mica, quicksand and loam, in my opinion, *must* give away. In support of this opinion I have also the opinion of the best practical engineers with whom I have conversed on the subject, who say, unhesitatingly, that an embankment bound together with such material cannot hold the water intended for it, for any length of time. Among the objectional reasons specially applicable to the work before us is, the palpable fact that the very foundation the embankment is being built upon is treacherous—it being composed of fissure, shelly rock, quicksand and mica. Now seams of the same character here indicated are of such a nature as not to be easily traced, as they may lead a half or three-fourths of a mile from the foundation of the embankment to any part of the same; and if there should be such seams as I have seen in that kind of earth, the whole thing would prove a complete failure. In my opinion no engineer, to say the least of it, can have any confidence in the present reservoir embankment. In the nature of things, it cannot be the good, safe and enduring work that one of such princely expenditure should certainly be, for the enormous sum of money it will cost the tax-payers of this already tax-ridden City.

Suppose, for example, a crevice should occur in this earth embankment, (for it is nothing but earth, and of such quality as I have stated) everybody that has seen it must admit its obvious insecurity, and must especially admit, after the water shall be let into the reservoir, and commence to press against the earthy embankment and work its way into the crevices, a ruin will be inevitably wrought that will be irreparable, and one that must carry the *whole* embankment away in a very short time; and in thus carrying away the embankment must, of course, carry the adjoining reservoir away with it, and, as a further consequence, drown out all the upper portion of the City.

In my judgment, if we have some such storms on that Manhattan Lake—as the new reservoir is proposed to be designated,—such as I have seen, more or less in that vicinity during the last fifty years, that embankment must be washed away. I have frequently seen wind-storms blow so hard since the reservoir south of 86th-st. has been built, as to carry the water completely over its walls, and if they had been composed of nothing but earth, they would have been washed away long, long ago. I would say to the tax-payers of New-York: "Look at this matter and judge for yourselves." Engineers now-a-days, or some of them at least, appear to indulge the flattering suspicions that *they* know it all. But look at the State Arsenal roof, at the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st. What an *unexpected* and fearful wreck of matter and crush of *calculations* was there, and how disastrous to human life, in a contingency easily imagined, might have been the result! But that is a matter of comparative unimportance, placed by the side of this stupendous Central Park reservoir.

Now, the question properly arises, if the material of which this embankment is at present being built is so clearly insecure, what material should be substituted to make it safe? I answer, the central portion of the embankment throughout should consist of a stone wall, laid in cement with grout. This would be certain to make it a sure and permanent inclosure for all time.

There is plenty of this material close at hand, and its cost would be very little more, and, in fact—viewed in the light of a wise economy—far less than the present purely earthy material, if we consider the immeasurably increased safety it would give the embankment. Engineers seem to assume an extraordinary measure of responsibility in mere experimental efforts at the expense of the tax-payers of the city in the erection of works of the magnitude of the one in question, out of such unsafe material: and when we reflect how palpable the insecurity is upon the slightest examinations by a practiced observer, the circumstance lends to the engineers supervising this work an awkwardly *fishy* appearance, and squints significantly in the direction of an infirm, possibly misapplied and perverted. As I have observed before, the work was early commenced last April, and the contract allows the contracting parties three years in which to complete it. It therefore is not too late to correct the great radical error which, I contend, has been committed, and if it is to be corrected, *now* is the time, to save both expense and trouble hereafter, rather than let it go on till the great work is finished, and then be compelled to go over the *entire* labor again. Last Summer, our venerable City Fathers aware that there was "something rotten in Denmark," appointed a Special Committee to investigate this very matter of the Reservoir, but like so many other things emanating from those ever-faithful and paternal guardians of the City Treasury, that was the last of it. The Committee never even reported back on the subject to the power appointing it. This ominous silence of the Committee furnished an additional circumstance of an exceedingly *fishy* character, and suggests the suspicion that the practical "*soap*," usually so efficient in facilitating the activity of our Municipal Legislature, was not visible at the trying emergency.

Let me suggest another disastrous contingency possible in the event that the new reservoir is completed of the purely earthy material heretofore stated. Suppose the laboring population of this island, desperate for the opportunity for work, should rise up in something of the spirit recently manifested against the Quarantine buildings on Staten Island, how easy would it be for them, on some favorable night, to drive a rod through this purely earthy embankment—a rod no larger even than an inch in thickness. *This* would be amply sufficient to initiate the work of ruin, to upset the whole embankment, rendering it wholly irreparable, so that the *starving* workmen would insure the opportunity of having plenty to do.

I could mention numerous other agents, utterly hostile to the permanence of the present embankment, the truth of which must occur to every practical observer in matters of this kind. Wharf-rats and muskrats have been known to penetrate through a canal embankment of similar material, from four hundred and fifty to five hundred feet, absolutely destroying it; and nothing but a wall, laid in cement, can successfully guard against these subtle and plotting destructives.

Long before the late sinking of the Arsenal, I expressed my conviction freely to those around me that some such disaster must happen, notwithstanding the boasted confidence of those engaged in its erection. And the result but too fearfully fulfilled the prediction I ventured to make in relation to it. I make this statement only to show that the impressions of one *practically* conversant with such and similar works are often as likely to be correct as those of *professional* engineers.

This new reservoir is built to hold a reserve of water for the City, in case of any accident to the aqueduct above. The old reservoir is not safely adequate to this object, it being able to hold no more than two days' supply in advance. But the new reservoir is designed to be able to hold a supply of 60 days in advance. But in case both the aqueduct and the reservoir should give way at the same time, how incalculable the calamity that must surely result to this great City!

But enough has been said to present this subject fully and intelligently to the tax-payers of this Metropolis. I will, therefore, close with the interrogatory: Has there not been enough of thoughtless extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, and has not the time arrived for the commencement of a careful and wise economy? and the late commercial pressure and monetary crisis have, I trust, seriously brought our people to their "sober, second thought" on the subject of financial appropriations, and ripened a public opinion, resolved more firmly than ever heretofore, to rebuke and arrest the reckless misapplications of the public moneys. I would, therefore, call upon those who are compelled to foot all the bills—the property-holders and tax-payers of this Metropolis—to make their opinions felt by the Croton Aqueduct Department, who are primarily responsible for the utterly shaky material of which the embankment around this new reservoir is being built, and insist upon a speedy reconsideration of the contract authorizing this great work out of such obviously thriftless material, at this early stage of its progress, and before three millions of dollars have been deliberately sunk in the experiment, at the hazard, too, of the consequent calamities and misfortunes to the City so clearly involved in the ultimate failure of the new reservoir. A TAX-PAYER.

A Card.
TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Charles H. Ring sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, Inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.—Persons who are troubled with these diseases, and have not received any benefit from the treatment they are under, are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons who have been pronounced incurable. If Dr. V.'s treatment does not check the fatal progress of the disease in ten days, he will not lead the patient to any expense. Office for the treatment of consumption, No. 158 Bowery.

Winter Covering for the Feet.—Ladies who may require strong Winter boots or gaiters for themselves, double-soled and water-proof, and still neat, light articles, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. The articles for children possess the same qualities; and, by-the-bye, this is rarely the case, for children's boots and shoes are generally either light, flimsy, or awkward, heavy affairs. There is a large stock of gentlemen's boots, gaiters, &c., here, worthy of attention.

The "Crowning Glory."—A flowing, soft, luxuriant head of hair is considered the crowning glory of either sex, but particularly of woman. JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTORER will produce this, even where baldness has existed from age or disease. It also restores the hair to its original life color, black, brown or auburn, and yet is not a dye. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO.,
No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

$50. ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS. $50.
GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S Improved Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine is sold for only $50, and warranted equal to any before the public. Office No. 480 Broadway.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—[illegible] Wig. A private room for the application of the famous Hair Dye. Gentlemen patronize BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all others. This is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. B. 1815. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & G. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Notice.—THREE S

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 22.

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
OF
NAUMOTH ORCHESTRA
will make their first appearance in America on Saturday, Dec. 15, on the occasion of a Grand Gala Festival, in aid of the Fund of the MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Band of Musicians will comprise the celebrated Solo Performers, will make his

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.

On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, hovel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.

The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.

Being but ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.

One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.

REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 260 8th-av.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

For sale, the THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 88 West 27th-st. All the modern improvements, and in perfect order.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

GRIST MILL AMD FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by appying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 30 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DESirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE—Five very desirable lots west side of 4th-av., on a prominent corner, above 79th-st.; grade above that of avenue, free of rock, and ready for immediate improvement; price moderate and terms easy. Apply at No. 4 New-st., office No. 2, first floor, rear.

$6,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A FARM of 60 acres, 2½ miles from Dearman Station, Hudson River Railroad; 4 acres of wood, 4 acres of orchard, a stream of water through the centre, with buildings complete; a beautiful view of the country. Inquire of Widow TOMPKINS.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGH-stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.

D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR sale, a large number of lots on and near 5th and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park. For full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

WESTERN FARMS, WILD LANDS AND money to exchange for merchandise, boots, shoes and clothing. Address WESTERN MERCHANT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedrooms, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car routes. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 257 9th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49½ EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARDING, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and partial board for gentlemen; by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st., within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD WANTED IN THE neighborhood of the Astor Library. For a convenient room, warmed and lighted, a reasonable price will be paid. Address B. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family. Terms moderate. Address W. S. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 9th and 10th avs., would let one or two finely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, at moderate price, to single or married gentlemen. References exchanged. Address C. P., Box 196 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PER-SONS can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN realize all the comforts of a pleasant home, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Very convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to let one or two furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen. Only French spoken. Apply at No. 246 10th-st., near 1st-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor of an English basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, and private table, if desired. Apply at No. 417 4th-av.

ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GEN-TLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—WANTED TO HIRE, A Pew, eligibly situated, in this Chapel, for which a premium would be paid, if required. Address Box No. 944, Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, PLATED WARE, &C.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 168 Broadway, A large and elegant assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.; Parian figures, China goods, &c.

Elegant plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, table, dessert and tea-spoons, and forks, castors, &c.

Pocket-books, port-monnaies, pipes, alabaster inkstands, paper weights, watch stands, &c., &c.

ALSO,

(By order of the Assignee,)

300 lots of French toys and fancy goods, in every variety.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale. Miscellaneous furniture, stoves, Chinese gong, cymbals, toys, baskets, 8 watches, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a good cart, suitable for a grocer, butcher or carpet-dealer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

CHOICE SALE OF WINES, CONDIMENTS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of James T. Crawford, Esq., No. 98 Water-st., the entire stock of Havana and domestic cigars, wines, brandies, condiments, &c., late the property of an importing and jobbing house, including the usual styles and varieties of goods usually found in a first-class house in the above line viz.: Gutierez, Fixed Star, Cabinet, Autorio, Garcia, la Grenada, las dos Bambaras, la Primera, Antiquadad, Miller, Communes, Conchas, Prensados, operas, regalias, &c.; fine clarets, hocks, P. Ganey, pale sherry 1846, '50, '51 and '52; Topaz, Amontillado, Mansanilla, &c.; Madeira, Ports, fine Champagne, Otard, Hennessey and other brandies; Champagnes do.; Vieux do., 1825. Scotch, Irish, bourbon and Monongahela whiskys, gins, rum, &c.; applejack, olive-oil, English sauces, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, about 35 dozen very fine old brandy, long time in glass. Catalogues and samples at our office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,

DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.

ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No 81 Division-st.

JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.

For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables. Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale positive. Also, at 1 o'clock, two Billiard Tables, with cues, balls, &c., complete, one full size, the other 6 feet by 3.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell THIS DAY, Friday, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, pianoforte, paintings, vases, centre tables, card tables, cover stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass ware, silver plated ware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of handsome black ponies, 14½ hands high, fast travelers, warranted sound and kind, 5 and 6 years old, excellent ladies' saddle horses. Also, an imported pony, 7 years old, 3 ft. 4 in. high, well broke, kind and gentle, and docile to children. Can be ridden or handled by them with perfect safety. Sold only for want of use.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c. Just published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

SPLENDID PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S superb instruments will be sold from this date (Dec. 10) until Jan. 1, at very low prices for cash. Also, a number of good New-York pianos. Call, if you want to get a first-class piano at a great bargain, at No. 419 Broadway, and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEW.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES in plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for good board, in a pleasant locality. Address H. B., Chatham-square Post-Office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

HUNGARIAN WINES.—A FINE LOT OF RED Hungarian Wines, in wood and in glass, at moderate prices, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, up stairs. Large empty wine casks also for sale.

PAINTINGS WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVing a collection of fine paintings to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing GALLERY, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,

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AUGUSTE BELMONT,
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ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

By order of the Board.

A. LAYMER WALLACE, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, NEW-YORK, DEC. 9, 1858.—The Transfer Books of the State of Illinois will close on the 11th inst., preparatory to the payment of interest on the 1st Monday in January next, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD BEMENT, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st. —NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK, DEC. 3, 1858. THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

$3,000 WANTED, AT SIX PER CENT., on mortgage, on a substantial two-story and attic brick house and lot in Bleecker st., worth more than double the amount required. Address

GOOD BONDSMAN, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT-GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT Bonds, and Illinois unregistered Bonds of 1860, wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED CHAMBER FUR-NITURE.—Suites from $25 and upwards, in newest styles, now selling at reduced prices, to make room for Spring stock, at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

SHIPPING.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHLEMAN, Commander.
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)

Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLIPPER-SHIP "COMET,"
TODD, Commander.
Pier No. 15, East River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

In consequence of continued stormy weather we have been unable to take in cargo, and the sailing of this ship is necessarily postponed until
SATURDAY, Dec. 11,
At which time we expect to put her to sea positively.

Shippers will oblige by forwarding their goods without delay, and handing in their bills of lading for signature.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

The fine clipper DERBY will follow the COMET, and has now a large portion of cargo on board.

PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.

REMITTANCES.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.

For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 16.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN Capt. GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS' CLUB.—This evening Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. A paper from the Society of Arts, of England, on "Gunpowder," by Mr. Wentworth-second Ward, the precise locality of the Twenty-second Ward, the precise locality where the murder was committed is to be found in the rooms of the Coroner, and the Coroner's Physician, Dr. Gunning, are now engaged in the examination of the body